FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 023 *4 February 1985*

BULGARIA

U.S. Officials in Sofia for Drug Control Talks C 1
Britain's Howe to Visit in First Half of February C 1
Howe Statement Reported C 1
Karamanev Departs for Bucharest Trade Talks C 1
Filipov Gives Toast at Official Dinner in Zambia C 2
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 30 Jan]
Stops in Libya, Malta Conclude Filipov Tour C 3
Filipov Arrives in Libya C 3
Meets Al-Qadhdhafi, Jallud C 3
Talks End; Protocol Adopted C 4
Arrival in Malta Reported C 4
Filipov Returns Home C 5
Popev-Led Foreign Ministry Delegation in Tanzania C 5
Tanchev Receives Ecuadoran Political Figures C 5
Todorov Receives Guests C 6
Briefs: Nuclear Power Meeting Held; C 6
Delegation Returns From Italy

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Chnoupek Returns From Moscow Talks With Gromyko D 1
Interviewed by Prague TV D 1
Discusses Revanchism, Arms Race D 1
Vienna International Peace Meeting Viewed D 2
[Kubin in RUDE PRAVO 29 Jan]
'Hope' for Vienna MBFR Negotiations Expressed D 4
["DRE" in VECERNIK 30 Jan]
Gerle Delegation Departs for CEMA Conference D 5
Austrian President, CSSR Envoy Discuss Relations D 5
[Bratislava PRAVDA 31 Jan]
Frischenschlager Reception of Reder Attacked D 5
[Zagar in Bratislava PRAVDA 30 Jan]
Pope Stance on Priests' Political Action Attacked D 6
[Loerincz in Bratislava PRAVDA 29 Jan]
Bilak Meets SPD Official; Cooperation Discussed D 7
Bilak, WCP's Chandra Discuss Peace Movement D 7
Jakes on Resources for Exports or Domestic Use D 7
Border Guards Awarded for FRG Border Actions D 8
Briefs: Salvadorans Meet Peace Official; D 9
Salvadorans Meet Vacik, Travnicek; Experts
in Libya, Iraq; Cooperation With Finland;
Greek Communists Arrive; Cooperation Treaty
With Iraq

HUNGARY

New Deputy Ministers Chosen as Two Retire F 1
Marjai, FRG Provincial Official Discuss Relations F 1
GDR Minister Departs After Engineering Agreement F 1
Preparations for 13th MSZMP Congress Reported F 1

Mehes Receives Polish Agricultural Workers F 2
Industry Ministry Discusses 1985 Economic Plans F 2
Budapest Car Repair Shops Misuse 'Special Funds' F 2
Army Political Director Discusses Exercises F 3
TV Broadcast-Time Restrictions Partially Lifted F 3

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

FRG Paper Reports Honecker Visit 'Definitely Off' [DPA] E 1
Gysi Meets State Department Official in Washington E 1
Joint Youth Seminar Held With FRG in Berlin E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 31 Jan]
Haeber Meets FRG's Kiep for Talks in Berlin E 2
Leuschner on Reopening of Stockholm Talks E 2
Economic, Trade Ties With Hungary Set To Increase E 3
Feist Received by Austrian CP Chairman Muhri E 4
Soviets Attend Liberation Celebration in Kienitz E 4
Briefs: Postgraduate Training Center E 4

POLAND

PAP Commentary Criticizes Shultz Remarks G 1
Indian Minister Concludes Cooperation Talks G 1
Joint Commission Session Ends G 1
Coal Mine Assistance Planned G 2
Jaruzelski Receives Sathe G 2
PPR-FRG Forum Preparatory Talks Held in Berlin G 2
Media Views Openness of Popieluszko Trial G 3
Defendants, Subversive Centers Linked G 3
Role of Church Raised [Morawski in ZYCIE WARSZAWY 29 Jan] G 4
Trade With Romania To Increase By 18 Percent G 6
Hostile Political Tapes Discovered in Parcels G 6
Government Presidium Meets 28 January [TRYBUNA LUDU 29 Jan] G 6
PRON, Trade Union Group To Coordinate Activity G 7
[TRYBUNA LUDU 29 Jan]
PRON To Host International Conference 6-8 Feb G 9
PRC To Receive Construction Machinery G 9
Military Daily on Western Subversive Tactics G 9
[Cieckowski in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 28 Jan]
Czyrek Chairs Ideological Commission Session G 11
Katowice Paper Celebrates 40th Anniversary G 11
Briefs: PRC Sports Agreement; G 11
Sino-Polish Convention Ratified

ROMANIA

SFRY's Djuranovic Welcomed by Ceausescu H 1
Dascalescu, Others Meet Bulgaria's Karamanev H 1
Ceausescu, Greek Minister Discuss World Issues H 2
Deputy Foreign Minister on Foreign Policy H 3
[Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT 30 Jan]

YUGOSLAVIA

Planinc Rejects Price Freeze To Curb Inflation I 1
Antistate Trial Verdict Scheduled for 4 February I 1
FRG Foreign Minister Concludes Visit 1 February I 2
Djuranovic Receives Genscher I 2
Genscher Holds News Conference I 2

Statement Issued on Visit I 3
Italy's Craxi, Andreotti Pay 2-Day Visit I 5
Officials Welcome Visitors I 5
Official Talks Begin I 5
Planinc Hosts Banquet I 7
Planinc Toast I 7
Sukrija Receives Craxi I 8
SAWPY's Rozic Meets With Craxi I 9
Planinc, Craxi Conclude Talks I 9
Final Meeting Held I 10
Craxi Leaves for Rome I 11
Statement Issued on Visit I 11
Upcoming SFRY-Romanian Meeting Reviewed I 13
Delegation Departs for Romania I 13
Delegation Departs for Iran Trade Talks I 14
Judge Sentences 24 for Public Disorder in Split I 14
Split Concert Stopped After Bomb Threat I 14
Mikulic Comments on 'Special Purpose' Production [POLITIKA 28 Jan] I 15
Dolanc on Responsibility, Debts, Nationalities [DELO 26 Jan] I 16
Djukic Urges Elimination of Nationalism I 17
Split LC Discusses 'Hostile Disturbances' I 18
Political Work Meeting Held at Belgrade YPA Club I 19

U.S. OFFICIALS IN SOFIA FOR DRUG CONTROL TALKS

AU012103 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Sofia, 1 February (BTA) -- On January 30 and 31 representatives of the respective authorities of Bulgaria and the United States of America held talks in Sofia on the questions of the illicit drug traffic control.

BRITAIN'S HOWE TO VISIT IN FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY

AU01007 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] At the invitation of Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, Geoffrey Howe, secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, will pay an official visit to our country in the first half of February 1985.

Howe Statement Reported

AU031937 Sofia BTA in English 1911 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] London, Feb 3 (BTA Corr) -- Asked by the correspondents of the B.T.A. and the RABOTNICHESKO DELO daily in London to make a statement on the eve of his visit to Bulgaria, Sir Geoffrey Howe, secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, had this to say:

"I am honoured and pleased to be able to visit Bulgaria at the invitation of the Bulgarian minister for foreign affairs, Mr. Petur Mladenov. This is the first visit of a British foreign secretary to your country. I expect with interest the talks with Mr. Petur Mladenov, and also the meetings with President Zhivkov and Prime Minister Filipov, as well as the chance to see Bulgaria."

"This visit will take place in very significant moment in the development of the East-West relations. The Government of Great Britain believes in the need to conduct fruitful dialogue, to encourage contact between European peoples and to strengthen the relations between the East and the West."

KARAMANEV DEPARTS FOR BUCHAREST TRADE TALKS

AU311446 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] On 31 January Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of production and trade for consumer goods, departed for Bucharest, where he will conduct talks with the Romanian Ministry of Internal Trade on signing a protocol on 1985 consumer goods trade exchange. A protocol on scientific-technological cooperation between the two ministries will also be signed.

FILIPOV GIVES TOAST AT OFFICIAL DINNER IN ZAMBIA

AU311716 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Jan 85 p 7

[Report on toast proposed by Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, at an official dinner given in his honor on 29 January in Lusaka by the Zambian Government]

[Text] Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, declared that since the very first day of its existence, Zambia has courageously raised its voice in defense of the freedom and national dignity of the African peoples. Under the leadership of the United National Independence Party, headed by Kenneth Kaunda, Zambia has achieved remarkable political, economic, and social changes.

Our visit to your country is taking place at a time of concern for all mankind, Grisha Filipov continued. The arms race demands increasing allocation of resources for the development of new mass destruction weapons systems, instead of using them for the settlement of the global problems facing mankind.

The Warsaw Pact member-countries have proposed a whole series of measures for the consolidation of peace and the strengthening of cooperation, the chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers further stated. The recently held meeting between Andrey Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs, and George Shultz, U.S. secretary of state, fills us all with hope.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is conducting a steadfast policy of good-neighborly relations and cooperation with all states in the Balkans, Grisha Filipov stated. The proposal submitted by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, on the transformation of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone represents an important factor in the struggle to consolidate peace and calm in the Balkans he further pointed out.

We are following the situation in Africa with attention, Comrade Grisha Filopov went on to say. The policy of "constructive engagement" with the Republic of South Africa announced by the United States is aimed at consolidating the disgraceful system of apartheid and at liquidating the arms struggle waged by the people of South Africa under the leadership of the African National Congress. We support the heroic struggle of the South African people against racism and apartheid; we are in solidarity with the just struggle of the Namibian people for national independence, under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative -- the South West African People's Organization [SWAPO], the chairman of the Council of Ministers further declared. We resolutely support the resolution of the OAU to declare the African continent a nuclear-free zone, the speaker stated.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria highly appreciated the voice of Zambia in the UN and in the Nonaligned Movement, as well as at other international forums. We highly appreciate Zambia's constructive policy aimed at the preservation of peace, at disarmament, at security, and at the people's independent development.

The chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers further stressed that relations between our two countries are developing on the basis of friendship between the two peoples, as well as on the basis of mutual advantage. I would like to note with satisfaction the positive development of relations and cooperation between the BCP and the United National Independent Party.

An important stage in the consolidation and expansion of relations between our two parties, countries, and peoples was represented by the meeting between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Kenneth Kaunda in 1980.

Comrade Grisha Filipov closed his toast by expressing his confidence that the talks will proceed successfully and will become a new contribution to the development of bilateral relations.

STOPS IN LIBYA, MALTA CONCLUDE FILIPOV TOUR

Filipov Arrives in Libya

AU310912 Sofia BTA in English 0731 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Tripoli, January 31 (BTA special correspondent) -- Last night Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of Bulgaria's Council of Ministers, arrived here for a three-day state visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the third stopover in his present tour after Nigeria and Zambia.

The aim of his talks, opening today, is to seek new ways for the expansion of the fruitful cooperation with Libya, who has been Bulgaria's top trading partner among the developing countries since 1974.

Meets Al-Qadhdhafi, Jallud

AU011601 Sofia BTA in English 1204 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Tripoli, Feb 1 (BTA special corr) -- Yesterday in the afternoon the official talks between the chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria, Mr Grisha Filipov, and Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud continued here. Delegations of the two countries with official and experts on their staff, too, took part in the talks. According to sources close to the Bulgarian delegation the talks have proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and understanding. New paths have been sought to expand cooperation between Bulgaria and Libya, which has become particularly fruitful in the last few years, especially in the sphere of trade.

Afterwards Mr Grisha Filipov visited Col. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi leader of the First-of-September Revolution. In the talks the two dwelt on the present state of Bulgaro-Libyan relations and on the prospects lying ahead. The Bulgarian Government leader extended to Col. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi a message of most cordial greetings and best wishes from the secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and State Council president, which was received with deep gratitude. Mr Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, too, extended his greetings and wishes.

The mass media in Libya are carrying detailed reports on the official and friendly visit of Mr Grisha Filipov. Reporting on the visit, the national radio station and the newspapers distributed statements by the chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria, made before journalists of the JANA Libyan News Agency. The radio quoted him as saying that the foundations of Bulgaro-Libyan relations were laid by the first leaders of the two countries -- Mr Todor Zhivkov and Col. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and that the aim of the present visit is to further strengthen cooperation in various spheres.

Talks End; Protocol Adopted

AU021714 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Tripoli, Feb 2 (BTA Special Corr) -- The chairman of the Ministerial Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Mr Grisha Filipov and the member of the leadership of the Libyan revolution, Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, had their final meeting this morning.

A Bulgaro-Libyan announcement was adopted on the results of the three-day official and friendly visit of the leader of the Bulgarian Government and a protocol was signed on the future development of the economic, and techno-scientific cooperation between the two countries.

The official talks between Mr Grisha Filipov and Major Jallud proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. Bilateral relations in various spheres of life were reviewed and the ways for their strengthening and promotion. Talking on international issues, both parties expressed alarm over the serious tension still existing in international relations as a consequence of the policy of the imperialist circles and most of all those in the United States, a policy aimed at intensifying the arms race and its transfer into space.

Mr Grisha Filipov was received by Col. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, to whom he delivered a verbal message from Mr Todor Zhivkov. Col. Al-Qadhdhafi was again invited to visit Bulgaria, Major Jallud, too, was invited to visit our country.

Arrival in Malta Reported

AU021935 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Excerpts] A short while ago, Angel Grigorov, special correspondent of Bulgarian Radio and Television, reported by telephone from the capital of Malta:

[Begin Grigorov recording]: Good evening from La Valletta, the capital of the Republic of Malta. The Bulgarian delegation headed by Comrade Grisha Filipov arrived here a short while ago. Before departure the concluding Bulgarian-Libyan documents were signed in Tripoli.

After the signing of the documents Major Jallud gave an interview to Bulgarian Radio and Television on the question of the development of the September Revolution at the present stage, he pointed out that the goal is to build a society of the people's well-being, of [word indistinct] of the people's power. Major Jallud expressed high appreciation of the results of the Bulgarian-Libyan negotiations and for Libya's friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries.

In the afternoon Comrade Grisha Filipov and those accompanying him were seen off at the airport.

The Bulgarian delegation arrived on an official, friendly visit to the Republic of Malta at 1830 Bulgarian time. The visitors were greeted by Karmenu Mifsud Bonnici, the prime minister of Malta [title as received], and by other officials at the airport after which Comrade Grisha Filipov laid a wreath to the monument of freedom in the city of [name indistinct]

A short while ago the negotiations between the two delegations opened at the (Castil) Palace, and tonight Agatha Barbara, the president of Malta, is giving an official dinner in honor of the Bulgarian Government delegation headed by Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Tomorrow documents will be signed which will reflect the ascending development of Bulgarian-Maltese economic and cultural cooperation. This will be the end of the Bulgarian delegation's 10-day, four country tour.

Filipov Returns Home

AU031850 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] On 3 February, Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned to Bulgaria. He made official and friendly visits to the Federal Republic of Nigeria, the Republic of Zambia, the Socialist Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and the Republic of Malta.

At Sofia airport Comrade Grisha Filipov was greeted by Comrades Chudomir Aleksandrov and Grigor Stoichkov, and by Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

POPOV-LED FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION IN TANZANIA

AU312048 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] A delegation of the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, led by Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs, had consultations in Dar es Salaam with a delegation of the Tanzanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, led by (Paul Rupia) chief secretary of the ministry. The development of bilateral relations was reviewed, and their ascending tendency was noted. The delegation also discussed some international issues of mutual interest.

TANCHEV RECEIVES ECUADORAN POLITICAL FIGURES

AU301935 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] Comrade Petur Tanchev received the following outstanding political figures from Ecuador: Edoardo Carignani, deputy of the ruling Social Christian Party, and Leonidas Plaza, deputy of the Populist Party Concentration of Popular Forces.

The guests were briefed on our country's successes in socialist construction and on the consistent, peace-loving policy conducted by Bulgaria in the Balkans, in Europe, and throughout the world, as well as on the active international activities of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Party [BZNS]

In exchanging opinions on topical international issues, the two sides pointed out the vital necessity of stopping the arms race and removing the danger of nuclear war.

Todorov Receives Guests

AU311932 Sofia BTA in English 1743 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Sofia, January 31 (BTA) -- Today Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, received the political figures of Ecuador visiting Bulgaria -- Mr Eduardo Carminani, a deputy of the ruling Social Christian Party, and Mr Leonidas Plaza, deputy of the Populist Concentration of the Popular Forces Party.

Assessing the meeting as a continuation of the very good parliamentary contacts between the two countries, Mr Stanko Todorov underlines the contribution of these contacts to the development of Bulgaro-Ecuadoran relations in all spheres and to the common struggle for safeguarding peace.

Safeguarding peace in the world is the major task of today, unanimously emphasized the two conversing parties and stressed the important role which could be played by the parliaments in this direction, exerting influence on the government to halt the arms race.

During the meeting information was exchanged on the parliamentary activities in Bulgaria and Ecuador.

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Today the Ecuadoran deputies were also received by Mr Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the National Assembly's BCP Parliamentary Group.

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR POWER MEETING HELD -- A meeting of the operational staff was held in the nuclear power station of Kozloduy concerning the accelerated construction of the fifth energy block. The meeting was chaired by Todor Bozhinov, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of energy and raw material resources. The proceedings of building and assembling work at block No 5 and the implementation of the Council of Ministers decision on the accelerated construction of this exceptionally important national project were discussed. Work worth approximately 75 million leva was accomplished on the project in 1984. Labor organization, material-technical supplies, engineering projects, and equipment supplies have improved. Nevertheless, these rates of speed are not sufficient. The operation staff adopted decisions and measures aimed at observing the commissioning schedule set for 1986. [Excerpts] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Jan 85 p 6 AU]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ITALY -- A delegation of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union [BZNS], headed by Angel Dimitrov, secretary of the BZNS Permanent Board, returned from Italy. It participated in the 16th Congress of the Christian Association of Italian Workers. The delegation was received by Domenico Rosati, chairman of the association, Arcangelo Lobianco, member of the Christian Democratic Party leadership, Giovanni Malagodi, outstanding leader of the Liberal Party and chairman of the Liberal International, and Elio Bisci, president of Italian agrarian producers and member of the the Republican Party. They discussed the positive development of cooperation between the BZNS and these influential organizations and future, joint initiatives in the interest of peace and understanding between the two peoples. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 29 Jan 85 AU]

CHNOUPEK RETURNS FROM MOSCOW TALKS WITH GROMYKO

Interviewed by Prague TV

LD022323 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, foreign minister, today ended his working visit to the USSR. After returning to Prague he gave an interview to Czechoslovak television:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker] Comrade Minister, you held talks with Andrey Gromyko, the USSR foreign minister, on a wide range of issues. On which problems did you concentrate most?

[Chnoupek] Above all, cooperation of our parties was highly praised, in particular the mutual meetings of Comrades Gustav Husak and Konstantin Chernenko. By the way, we are currently preparing major cultural activities and a large exhibition, and all of Moscow and the whole USSR is looking forward to seeing them.

In foreign policy, we could not avoid the fact that this year is special because it is an important year for great anniversaries: This year is the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and 30th anniversary of the founding of the Warsaw Pact. From a wide range of traditional topics at talks between foreign ministers -- where usually great, global issues are discussed, as well as bilateral issues of relations to third countries -- I must emphasize in particular the core of our talks was based on the recent talks between the USSR and United States during which, based on the USSR initiative, an agreement was reached on talks about space weapons or, more exactly, outer space disarmament, strategic weapons, medium-range missiles in their entirety and within the areas of interrelationship.

I was very happy that I could express the view of Czechoslovakia, and I expressed the full support of our leadership and peoples. I think that these will be, as we have heard, very demanding and complicated talks, but I think the points expressed in yesterday's interview given by Comrade Chernenko to U.S. television -- where he said that this is the only way forward, a realistic way, a way which must be followed even at the price of common sense compromises -- is I think the correct political philosophy. Our view is identical to that described in the recent interview by Comrade Gromyko where he said that all countries, small or large, are obliged to participate or should participate in this major process of returning to the policy of peaceful cooperation, of returning to detente and securing peace. [end recording]

Discusses Revanchism, Arms Race

LD022018 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Talks ended yesterday in Moscow between Andrey Gromyko and Bohuslav Chnoupek, the ministers of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. Today, shortly after landing, Bohuslav Chnoupek gave this interview to Czechoslovak radio:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker] Comrade Minister, the talks took place in a specific international political situation. How did you and Minister Gromyko assess the latest course of developments in the world?

[Chnoupek] In this respect, I would like to say that our talks, as always in the past, have above all confirmed our complete identity of views, and here we consider it exceptionally important to strengthen the unity of the socialist countries and deepen the coordination of their foreign policy positions.

This is exceptionally important especially now in this complicated international situation, which is the result of attempts by imperialism, especially American imperialism, to achieve military and strategic superiority and to use force. The situation is complicated further by the provocations of West German revanchism, which is again promoting the so-called openness of the German question, as well as by attempts to call into question binding international legal documents such as the Yalta and Potsdam Agreements, the treaties concluded between the socialist states and the FRG, and the Helsinki Final Act, which defines, shall we say, the shape of today's Europe.

In particular we are concerned at the fact that in America, the United States, they are seriously embarking on projects to militarize space. All these are very serious signals. The nuclear age, and the space age, too, call for a new kind of political thinking, a new political philosophy. A result of this must be an understanding that traditional ideas about war no longer apply; that the only sensible way out is to avert the danger of a nuclear war; and that the way out is to also to prevent the militarization of space while there is still time. In this respect the interview given by Comrade Chernenko to the American television company correspondent is very encouraging. In his interview Comrade Chernenko said the accord reached at Geneva created the correct and, in the prevailing circumstances, the only possible scheme for tackling the problems of nuclear and space weapons; that at present it is not possible to limit, much less reduce, nuclear weapons unless effective measures are taken to avert the militarization of space; and that both sides need to show goodwill, a willingness to come to sensible compromises, and a willingness to adhere strictly to the principles of equality and equal security.

I think that these are very important and very sensible words, and we give them our full support.

[Speaker] Comrade Minister, how can Czechoslovakia, as an ally of the Soviet Union and as a socialist state which promotes a principled peace policy, contribute to improving the current international political climate in the world?

[Chnoupek] Our view is that every country, large or small, as Comrade Gromyko recently quite rightly said in a television conference, has the opportunity -- and I would say has the duty -- to do everything in its power to improve the international situation and to preserve peace. This applies in full measure to us in Czechoslovakia too, and we are prepared to do just that. Our policy is to fight actively, in all spheres, at the great international forums which deal with major global issues of international politics and to do so in the framework of bilateral talks; to fight actively for our truths and for our goals; to strive to consolidate peace; to expand international cooperation; to achieve disarmament in all spheres; and to strive for a resumption of the policy of reducing tension in the spirit of the Helsinki Conference Final Act. In this respect I see great possibilities, and this is our contribution so far, the contribution of Czechoslovak foreign policy, to the cause of peace. [end recording]

VIENNA INTERNATIONAL PEACE MEETING VIEWED

AU301712 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Jan 85 pp 1, 7

[Miroslav Kubin Vienna telephone dispatch: "Conclusion of the Third Vienna Dialogue: If Peace Is Under Threat, One Must Not Look on Passively" -- uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE THIRD VIENNA DIALOGUE -- THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF PEACE FORCES ON DISARMAMENT AND DETENTE -- ENDED 28 JANUARY IN VIENNA AFTER 4 DAYS OF DELIBERATIONS.

ITS PARTICIPANTS INCLUDED MORE THAN 400 PROMINENT PERSONALITIES OF PUBLIC LIFE, REPRESENTATIVES OF 25 INTERNATIONAL PEACE ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERS OF LEGISLATIVE BODIES, SCIENTISTS, LAWYERS, AND PUBLIC FIGURES FROM THE MOST VARIED SECTORS OF LIFE WHO REPRESENTED SOME 72 COUNTRIES.

Although their political beliefs and world outlooks often differed, they agreed on all of the greatest issues facing mankind today. Both in the discussion and in the final documents they emphasized the necessity of IMMEDIATELY HALTING THE DEVELOPMENT OF SPACE WEAPONS, IF PREVENTING THE MILITARIZATION OF SPACE, OF HALTING THE DEPLOYMENT OF INTERMEDIATE-RANGE NUCLEAR ARMS IN EUROPE, AND OF THEN REMOVING THOSE NUCLEAR ARMS. As was also proven by a whole number of scientists -- even Americans scientists -- it is all the more urgent to prevent a nuclear war, since after its outbreak our planet would become enveloped by a "nuclear winter" without any possibility of preserving life.

The concluding communique recalls the approaching 40th anniversary of the defeat of Hitlerite fascism and the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations. In this connection the Vienna gathering adopted an appeal to the world public and to all peace forces, calling upon them to strive for constructive international cooperation and for the prevention of a nuclear war. THE SECURITY OF NATIONS AND STATES MUST BE ENSURED, ABOVE ALL BY POLITICAL MEANS. The fact that certain forces ignored the lessons of the fight against and the victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism has led to the emergence of new hostile confrontations and feverish nuclear arms races, and to the failure to resolve the social problems of nations and the problems of poverty in many countries. The appeal states: At the same time we also condemn the endeavor of "one world power" to achieve military supremacy and to plan a limited or even long lasting nuclear war. The appeal exposes efforts to undermine the achievements of political realism, the co-operation between states with different political systems, and the results of national liberation struggles in the developing countries.

The 40th anniverary should be an opportunity to strengthen the fight against the new threat to peace and for united action in defense of peace. These actions will undoubtedly express the wish of the peace-loving forces that the new negotiations between the United States and the USSR lead to positive results -- toward averting a nuclear catastrophe. The communique considers it an encouraging sign that all states in the United Nations -- deplorably, with the exception of the United States -- voted for the ban on space weapons. The participants in the Vienna dialogue also emphasized that THE DANGER OF A NUCLEAR WAR IS CONNECTED BOTH WITH THE FEVERISH NUCLEAR RACE, AND WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DANGEROUS HOTBEDS OF TENSION, WITH MILITARY ARMS INTERVENTIONS IN CENTRAL AMERICA, IN THE MIDDLE EAST, IN SOUTH AFRICA, IN SOUTHEAST ASIA, AND IN THE PACIFIC. Unanimously stressed was the necessity to resolve the regional and local conflicts by peaceful means and to support the UN efforts in this direction.

At the same time, the participants expressed appreciation for a whole number of UN resolutions, the realization of which would lead toward ensuring peace for the whole world. Among other things, they drew attention to the resolution on renunciation of the first use of nuclear arms, on the ban on chemical weapons, on the ban on nuclear arms tests and on freezing them, and so forth. In the discussion a number of delegates in this context appraised several enterprising proposals submitted by the USSR. IT WAS DECIDED TO SET UP NATIONAL PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE INTERNATIONAL PEACE YEAR PROCLAIMED BY THE UNITED NATIONS FOR 1986. The delegates also expressed support for the world conference to be held in July in Nairobi within the framework of the Decade of Women proclaimed by the United Nations. The participants in the dialogue sent Perez de Cuellar, the UN secretary general, a message in which they expressed great appreciation for the UN efforts to preserve peace.

The plenum session of the dialogue was also addressed by Jesse Jackson, presidential candidate in last year's U.S. elections. He pointed out that the Reagan government is escalating the nuclear arms race and pushing for the militarization of outer space. The Reagan government intends to spend $26 billion on the "star wars" adventure at a time when there are millions of impoverished, pauperized people in the United States. As regards American foreign policy, he said, it is necessary to change its direction, to reject militarism, racism, and gunboat diplomacy.

The participants in the third Vienna dialogue represented a broad range of world peace forces. The voice which resounded from this forum nevertheless expressed their common worry and their united will and effort to avert forever the specter of a nuclear catastrophe.

'HOPE' FOR VIENNA MBFR NEGOTIATIONS EXPRESSED

AU011741 Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak 30 Jan 85 p 2

["DRE"-signed commentary in the "Word on the Day" column: "Hope for Negotiations"]

[Text] The delegations taking part in negotiations on reducing the strength of armed forces and armaments in central Europe are now assembling in Vienna. The 35th round of these negotiations will begin tomorrow, and both its course and results are being awaited with considerable interest.

As in the past, when earlier rounds of the Vienna talks were being opened, this time, too, attention is mainly focused on the question: What are the prospects of success? Regrettably, the Vienna negotiations have been marking time for several years; and the last, 34th round, merely underscored this fact. It became obvious that even the so-called new proposal, which was submitted by the NATO countries during the negotiations last April, in no way deviates from the preceding Western efforts to make use of this forum, too, for achieving unilateral military advantages in the strategically sensitive central European area. As is known, the representatives of NATO countries in Vienna have for many years been talking about some kind of "substantial supremacy" of the socialist countries in the number of armed forces in central Europe. They are using this unsubstantiated claim, first, to justify their unsubstantiated pretensions for an asymmetrical reduction of armed forces in NATO's favor; and, second, with this claim they wish to exact for themselves new numerical data -- but, of course, in a way that would practically equal military espionage. However, the result is the same because the socialist countries can accept neither the first, nor the second demand. This is especially true since the Western participants are persistently ignoring the constructive proposals of the socialist countries -- which proposals reflect the security interests of both sides, show the way out of the blind alley, and make it possible to embark, without any greater problems, on at least the first phase of reducing the number of troops and armaments in central Europe. These proposals -- the acceptance of which would lead to the unravelling of all controversial issues that to date have prevented progress in negotiations -- remain valid.

The general tenor of the commentaries on the margin of the next round of the Vienna negotiations is, nevertheless, considerably different from their tenor in the past. In the first place, the 35th round of negotiations, which is to begin tomorrow in Vienna, will take place in a more favorable international climate because of renewal of the Soviet-American dialogue. There is hope that these positive changes will also be manifested in the Vienna negotiations, that the deadlock will be broken, and that the first, most desirable, disarmament agreements will be accepted.

GERLE DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR CEMA CONFERENCE

LD031941 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] A Czechoslovak delegation left Prague by air today for Moscow to attend the first session of the CEMA Committee for Cooperation in Engineering. The delegation is headed by Federal Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle.

AUSTRIAN PRESIDENT, CSSR ENVOY DISCUSS RELATIONS

AU011755 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 Jan 85 p 7

[CTK report in the "From the World" column: "Received by the President"]

[Text] Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, Austrian federal president, received yesterday in Vienna Marek Ventura, CSSR ambassador, for talks about the possibilities of improving relations between the two neighboring countries.

FRISCHENSCHLAGER RECEPTION OF REDER ATTACKED

AU311139 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Jan 85 p 7

[Bedrich Zagar commentary in the "Foreign Policy Notes" column: "Serious Circumstances and Causes of the Scandal"]

[Text] The uproar surrounding the scandalous and, at the same time, regrettable act perpetrated by Friedhelm Frischenschlager, Austrian minister of defense, in personally welcoming Walter Reder, Nazi war criminal and mass murderer, after his release from an Italian prison, is reaching considerable proportions in the Austrian press. Minister Frischenschlager has truly committed a politically amateurish and morally regrettable deed. The most awkward thing was that he called the SS officer, who took part in the mass murders of defenseless Italian men, women, and children, the "last prisoner of war," and he therefore described Reder's release and reception in Austria as a "humanitarian act."

Chancellor Sinowatz interrupted Frischenschlager's trip in Egypt and recalled him to yesterday's government session to report on the entire matter. The pressures being exerted for arguments for resisting them -- except perhaps the arguments that it is the opposition Austrian People's Party (OEVP) which is insisting most on Frischenschlager's resignation, and not because it wishes to rectify the defense minister's mistake, but because it wants to break up the coalition government. Frischenschlager's chief in the Austrian Freedom Party(OEVP), Vice-Chancellor Steger, spoke in favor of Frischenschlager remaining in the government; he threatened that if Frischenschlager leaves the government, he, too, will go. This would inevitably lead to a government crisis which would most benefit the reactionary opposition.

Thus, the affair has grown into a domestic battle and tug-of-war between the political parties; but the study of the causes of this case should, in fact, be far more the object of its solution. It is not remarkable that Reder's release from Italy and his "reception" in Austria was timed for now, when the world is preparing to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism? Is this entire case not an attempt to weaken, disparage, and disrupt preparations for the 40th anniversary celebrations through provocative cynicism? Frischenschlager claims that his participation was to have been the guarantee that the entire action would be kept secret. But what secrecy could there be if the minister arranged a lunch for the Nazi criminal and provided a helicopter to transfer him to the barracks in Baden, even though local officials had objected to this?

Could something like that be kept secret? Even if secrecy had been possible, it would have changed nothing in the essence of the thing.

However, the fact also include Frischenschlager's membership in the Freedom Party of Austria [FPOe], which has become the refuge of a number of people in Austria who "have favorable memories of the Third Reich." The daily, ARBEITER ZEITUNG, published part of the letter written by one of its readers, Georgi Schward, who wrote: "There can be no coalition with those who are eternally yesterday's people, even though they may garb themselves today in a liberal cloak." In the FPOe there exists an extreme nationalist wing which is unable to forget "the past." Nationalism and nazism stand pretty close to each other.

POPE STANCE ON PRIESTS' POLITICAL ACTION ATTACKED

AU011637 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Jan 85 p 7

[Kulius P. Loerincz article in the "On the Margin" column: "What the Pope Does Not Like"]

[Text] Pope John Paul's energy and appetite for travelling all over the world is well known. The statistics people have determined that his current trip to Latin America is his 25th trip abroad, and his sixth trip to that area. Latin America is certainly attractive and interesting; but, for the pope, the decisive thing is probably the fact that it has the largest number of Catholics, though they are not humble enough to suit him. Perhaps he would be pleased if everyone there would at last kneel and kiss the soil like he did after his Saturday arrival in Venezuela. but, of course, the problem is that for millions, even hundreds of millions of Latin Americans, their native soil is cruelly alien and distant because it is in the hands of estate owners and monopolies, above all, North American ones. A farmer declares his love for it in vain; it scorns him and proceeds to wring him out until he is exhausted. And he who revolts against this ruthless logic of exploitation and tries to help disrupt it is an "egoist," according to the pope. The pope has now described as "egoist" even those priests in Latin America who could not remain indifferent to the abyssmal social injustice and who, as advocates of "liberation theology," have supported the struggle for revolutionary transformation of the Latin American reality and are taking an active part in this struggle -- for instance, by working in the Nicaraguan Government. The pope can find no word to describe them.

The Nicaraguan priest, Fernando Cardenal, who holds the office of minister of education and who has been thrown out of the Jesuit order on instructions from the Vatican, said: "I find it difficult to speak of this, but the pope's policy is, in fact, complementing in a terrible way Reagan's aggressive policy against Nicaragua. By intriguing against us, the Vatican is trying to outlaw the Nicaraguan revolutionary process."

Thus, Pope John Paul II has again criticized the priests who are standing on the side of their peoples' revolutionary struggle. And F. Cardenal indirectly replied to him on the pages of the Portuguese weekly, EXPRESSO: "I cannot imagine a God who would want me to renounce my duties toward the people. For me, the cause of the revolution is more precious than my own life; and they want me to renounce the revolution at the very moment that my country is gravely threatened by the richest country in the world...."

No, the pope does not like the priests to meddle in politics; but, of course, this is the case only when they are doing so on the side of progress. John Paul II does not raise an admonishing finger against Archbishop Obanda y Bravo of Managua, who is closely cooperating with the U.S. Embassy in Nicaragua and whom the CIA knighted as one of the leaders of the anti-Sandinist opposition; or against those priests in Poland, Yugoslavia, and elsewhere in the socialist countries who are inciting disruptive activities against the socialist system. In his conservatism and retrogradism, he is consistent.

BILAK MEETS SPD OFFICIAL; COOPERATION DISCUSSED

LD011937 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Hans Eberhard Dingels, secretary for international relations of the SPD. Bilak received Dingels in the presence of Michal Stefanak, head of a department of the party Central Committee.

In their talk, they assessed the development of relations so far and opportunities for further expanding cooperation between both parties. Vasil Bilak and Hans Eberhard Dingels, who is visiting Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee, also informed one another about current international problems and common measures aimed at consolidating peace and security in the world.

BILAK, WCP'S CHANDRA DISCUSS PEACE MOVEMENT

LD311733 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received WPC Chairman Romesh Chandra, who is in the CSSR on a working visit. They exchanged views on the current international situation and on topical questions concerning the mobilization of all peace and antiwar forces in the struggle to avert the threat of nuclear war, relax international tension, and strengthen world peace and security.

The meeting was attended by Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of both the WPC and the CSSR National Front Central Committee, and other officials.

JAKES ON RESOURCES FOR EXPORTS OR DOMESTIC USE

LD020357 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] As was stated in the report on development of national economy and fulfillment of the 1984 plan, our exports are up by 10 percent and imports by 10.4 percent compared with 1983. Let us consider some details of current tasks of the foreign trade sector.

About 26,000 workers and over 40 enterprises of foreign trade are concerned with fulfillment of the Czechoslovak foreign trade plan. Their representatives, general directors, and others met today at a working conference to evaluate the shortcomings and successes of last year and draw conclusions that will help in fulfilling this year's tasks. Also taking part in the conference was Comrade Milos Jakes.

We shall, no doubt, continue to sell raw wood, metals, and production materials without difficulty on the foreign markets, but are we capable of a faster increase in the export of complete products, such as electronic machinery?

[Begin Jakes recording] Really, it is not always possible to do what we have to do; and, in fact, sometimes, instead of making our mark with such products, we replace them with products that are costly in raw materials. We are, in fact, exporting production material and energy instead of producing human labor. We are also interested in well-paid human labor in the world because the majority of our workers have high qualifications. We are, therefore, capable of producing good-quality competitive products. It is a matter of not coming to terms with the existing situation:

That is, if we are not successful in exporting the necessary engineering products, we replace them with the export of, for example, wood or other raw materials and products which are very costly in energy and not as efficient as those we expected to export. [end recording]

Must we continue to come to terms with the fact that, when there is interest in the world for one of our products, a shortage usually arises on the internal market?

[Begin Jakes recording] We cannot come to terms with this because, I would say, whatever finds a market in the world will certainly be sought at home, and it is not possible for the consumption of our citizens to remain behind the consumption and interest shown by foreign custmers. In that area, then, we must be much faster in adapting production, and, well, start making it -- start making it faster and in larger series without expecting to continue production of the particular product for 10 years and without setting up for such long periods. I think that there are a number of shortcomings in this reaction, this adaptability of production, and also, shall we say, in our own internal trade, where both the plan and the perfected system of planned management of the national economy and the stimuli we use for it must play a more positive role.

There are also questions of price stimulation and other things. But we cannot leave it as the producers or the trade would wish, that is, to sell it for as long as possible. The world moves on. What was marketable and good 2 years ago is not marketable today; people are not interested in it, therefore it is necessary to speed up production innovation. The way to do this is to make faster practical use of the results of research and development, to speed up this process in all areas of production, and to put pressure on this from the side of trade so these things can be solved faster.

In my opinion, we have no reason to make great differences between foreign and internal trade. If we are capable of production abroad, if there are no barriers, for example raw material barriers, then there should not be any production barriers under any circumstances. We must be capable of adapting to the demands of the world. [end recording]

BORDER GUARDS AWARDED FOR FRG BORDER ACTIONS

LD010052 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] As already reported, on the night of 9-10 November 1984, an attempt to forcefully cross our state border was made. A dangerous offender threatened the lives of 48 passengers in a bus of the Czechoslovak Autobus Transport Company in an attempt to cross into the FRG. However, the attempt failed thanks to the positive and effective actions of members of the National Security Corps and of the Border Guards.

In Prague, Comrade Vratislav Vajnar, federal minister of the interior, presented (Vaclav Viton), (Karel Kuzelka), (Petr Kocnar), and (Josef Karvan) awards for courage bestowed on them by the president of the Republic. Some 12 other members of the National Security Corps and of the Border Guards, also received awards from the minister of the interior for personal courage and firmness in the action against the dangerous offender.

BRIEFS

SALVADORANS MEET PEACE OFFICIAL -- A delegation of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador led by Norma Guevara, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of El Salvador, arrived in Prague yesterday at the invitation of the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front. The same day the guests from El Salvador were received by Antonin Segjska, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee and chairman of the Czech Peace Council. [Text] [Prague PUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Jan 85 p 2 AU]

SALVADORANS MEET VACIK, TRAVNICEK -- A delegation of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador, in the CSSR at the invitation of the Central Committee of the CSSR at the invitation of the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front was received yesterday by Miloslav Vacik, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front of the Czech Socialist Republic and chairman of the Czechoslovak Committee for Solidarity with Afro-Asian Nations. At the close of its visit, the delegation was received by Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front. The delegation then departed for Poland. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Jan 85 p 2 AU]

EXPERTS IN LIBYA, IRAQ -- About 1,000 of the 1,500 Czechoslovak construction experts and workers at present in Libya are employed in construction of the Steel Complex Missurate [name as published]. More than 400 other consturction experts and workers are taking part in construction of an extensive irrigation system covering 13,000 hectares near Baghdad in Iraq. [Summary] [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 23 Jan 85 p 4 AU]

COOPERATION WITH FINLAND -- Jermu Laine, Finland's minister of foreign trade, arrived on 28 January in the CSSR at the invitation of Bohumil Urban, CSSR minister of foreign trade, to discuss the current situation in bilateral trade. Laine is being accompanied by representatives of Finnish industry and by directors of the largest Finnish firms. Laine and Urban discussed, inter alia, the results of cooperation in science and technology and in production cooperation, and the prospects of cooperation in the near future. Prospects also exist in collaboration on third markets, particularly in the construction of engineering complexes. The talks were attended by Finland's ambassador to the CSSR, Antii Karppinen. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Jan 85 p 2 AU]

GREEK COMMUNISTS ARRIVE -- A study delegation of the Communist Party of Greece arrived in the CSSR on 28 January at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee, and was welcomed by Lubomir Houska, deputy head of a CPCZ Central Committee department. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Jan 85 p 2 AU]

COOPERATION TREATY WITH IRAQ -- An agreement to prolong the mutual treaty on cooperation and the exchanging of experience was signed on 28 January in Prague by Pavel Jonas, chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Cooperative Farmers, and Wezaih Zaboon, head of the Iraqi General Union of Agricultural Cooperatives delegation now visiting the CSSR. On the same day the Iraqi delegation, which has been studying the results and prospects of socialist agriculture in the CSSR, departed by air for Baghdad. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Jan 85 p 2 AU]

FRG PAPER REPORTS HONECKER VISIT 'DEFINITELY OFF'

LD031532 Hamburg DPA in German 1454 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Hamburg, 3 Feb (DPA) -- The visit by SED chief Erich Honecrer to the Federal Republic, which was postponed last year, is now definitely off altogether according to a report i' BILD (4 February edition). Moscow has placed a general ban on visits by Honecker. The paper claims that this is so the new disarmament negotiations between the superpowers will not be disturbed by German-German negotiations. A high-ranking East Berlin official said the Honecker visit is a phantom which will never materialize.

BILD writes that Bonn, too, now expects a new ice-age in intra-German relations. An internal analysis, based on secret talks with the GDR, shows that further progress for visitor and tourist traffic cannot be expected. The embassy refugees in Prague, Warsaw, and Budapest will be allowed to leave for the West at the end of 1985 at the earliest. This year probably no more than some 10,000 (previous year 40,000) GDR resettlers will be arriving in the Federal Republic. Only in the environmental protection area can progress be expected, provided Bonn foots the bill of thousands of millions (of Deutschemarks), in which case the GDR will desalinate the border rivers and desulfurize power station emissions. The SED official told BILD: "We have neither the technology nor the money for it."

GYSI MEETS STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL IN WASHINGTON

LD020032 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1928 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Washington, 1 Feb (ADN) -- Klaus Gysi, GDR state secretary for church affairs, met Thomas Niles, deputy assistant secretary of state, in Washington. They discussed international relations, in particular the safeguarding of peace and political dialogue. The GDR state secretary is visiting Washington for the annual national prayer breakfast held at the beginning of each legislative term. He had talks with senators and representatives of both parties in the U.S. Congress. They discussed the international situation and the development of GDR-U.S. relations.

JOINT YOUTH SEMINAR HELD WITH FRG IN BERLIN

AU011719 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Jan 85 p 2

[Text] Berlin, (ADN) -- At the invitation of the Executive Committee of the German Sports Youth (DSJ), a delegation of the FDJ Central Council headed by Karl-Heinz Borgwadt, secretary of the FDJ Central Council, was in the FRG for a joint seminar on the subject "the responsibility of youth organizations in the representation of interests of the youth." The exchange of views was marked by the desire of both youth organizations to strengthen efforts to secure peace. The return to a policy of detente and peaceful coexistence between states of differing social orders is of urgent necessity.

The FDJ and DSJ welcome the subject and aim of the negotiations agreed upon between the USSR and the United States, which are to lead to a complete and universal elimination of nuclear arms. It is necessary to ensure that the arms race in space does not begin at all and that the arms race on earth is stopped.

Both youth organizations will commemorate the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the German people from Hilterite fascism with all those supporting peace, international understanding, social progress, and humanism: Never again must war emanate from German soil! The FDJ and DSJ attach great importance to international cooperation between youth organizations from states of differing social orders. In this spirit they regard the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow in 1985 as a forum to work for securing peace and for international understanding.

HAEBER MEETS FRG'S KIEP FOR TALKS IN BERLIN

LD312033 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1654 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Berlin, 31 Jan (ADN) -- Herber Haeber, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, met Walter Leisler Kiep, member of the FRG CDU Presidium, in Berlin today for a talk. In the course of the exchange of views questions of mutual interest were dealt with.

LEUSCHER ON REOPENING OF STOCKHOLM TALKS

LD022153 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Excerpts] A report from Guenter Leuschner, in Stockholm:

After a lightning start provided by the Soviet Union, as a Swedish newspaper put it, the Stockholm conference has embarked on its routine work.

The atmosphere is generally said to be businesslike and good. Some observers see a connection with the accords of the two superpowers. But all states, great and small, bear a responsibility, all 35 states attending this conference, as the Swedish press emphasized today in its quotations from Erich Honecker's speech.

If one turns from atmospherics to points of substance, earlier differences seem to persist, more or less unabated. The two working papers submitted this week illustrate this fact, although they are hardly comparable in significance. It is surely no coincidence that the Soviet Union began by outlining the key provisions for a treaty to renounce the use of force. This is in accord with the logic of our comprehensive view of this conference, which, it is hoped, will conclude with a mix of political, international, and technical-military measures to build confidence.

A binding pledge to renounce the use of force would provide the foundation for such a series of composite agreements. Its most important provision would be to ban the first use of nuclear and conventional weapons.

We need only recall the causes of the sharpened situation in Europe in recent years: the revival of the "policy of strength" by NATO, the argument that a nuclear war is feasible and could be confined to Europe, and the quest for military superiority. All these matters were recalled by Erich Honecker yesterday, in order to rightly insist on a clear, treaty-based renunciation of force as the basis for rebuilding trust.

It may be objected that such a treaty is no panacea, no 100 percent peace guarantee. We do not regard it as such.

First, we propose to complement it with a series of other political measures with concrete, verifiable military implications, such as the creation of zones free from nuclear or chemical weapons. Second, we propose direct technical-military measures to build confidence. By renouncing the use of force as a foundation, we would build a kind of pyramid of agreements, the sum total of which would lead to a tangible lessening of confrontation. You start building by laying the foundation. Retaining our metaphor, how could the rejection of a treaty renouncing the use of force facilitate the building of the upper stories of the Stockholm edifice? It will be hard for the other side to avoid this sensible approach. So much can be felt even now.

NATO, to be sure, sent out a different signal this week. Of all its proposals, it first spelled out the one which it surely knew to be least acceptable to other countries. It expressed a wish for an annual list specifying the precise location of all staffs, headquarters, and larger military formations. In addition, this proposal, as all other NATO proposals, is concerned purely with information, nothing to be limited or banned; the arms race would go on. This proposal has a particularly pungent note. Its provision, the disclosure of the most important military structures, would apply to the Soviet Union but not to U.S. territory, not even to NATO naval forces off the coasts of our continent. This is a flagant violation of the principle of equality so that no one seriously believes it can be accepted. They want the target data to be served up for their Pershings, as a Soviet diplomat bluntly put it.

Why begin the new round of negotiations by highlighting this point in particular, one asks? If a shadow was cast on the good working atmosphere of this first week, it came from NATO. Did not Erich Honecker say yesterday: "The Stockholm conference is a reflection of the struggle to resolve the question of war and peace." The first week of negotiations here has proved that once again.

ECONOMIC, TRADE TIES WITH HUNGARY SET TO INCREASE

LD012204 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1135 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Berlin, 1 Feb (ADN) -- Good preconditions for the expansion of mutually beneficial trade between the GDR and Hungary in the coming 5-year plan period (1986-1990) are being created through plan coordination. This was noted by the heads of the two countries' central planning organs, Gerhard Schuerer and Dr Lajos Faluvegi, at discussions dealing with the coordination of economic plans, taking place in Berlin on Thursday and Friday.

On the basis of the economic discussions at the highest level between the CEMA member-countries, the further measures were directed in particular at purposefully deepening scientific and technical cooperation and applying it to production at a faster pace.

Trade will particularly involve products of the metal-processing and chemical industries, light industry, and metallurgy. Trade in important raw materials is to be continued in the coming 5-year plan. Agricultural and foodstuffs products occupy an important place in GDR imports. In addition, particular specialization and cooperation in such fields as microelectronics, robot technology, engineering, and the chemical industry, which is effective for both countries, is to be developed.

FEIST RECEIVED BY AUSTRIAN CP CHAIRMAN MUHRI

DW311552 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] In Vienna today Franz Muhri, chairman of the Communist Party of Austria, received Manfred Feist, member of the SED Central Committee, for a friendly talk. They discussed questions concerning the topical struggle for peace and disarmament. Franz Muhri paid tribute to the agreement on the opening of complex disarmament negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States. He voiced his conviction that this will encourage even more people to intensify their advocacy for peace and an end to the arms race.

SOVIETS ATTEND LIBERATION CELEBRATION IN KIENITZ

LD010031 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1814 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Excerpt] Frankfurt/Oder, 31 Jan (ADN) -- A youth meeting held today in Kienitz (Frankfurt/Oder Bezirk) celebrated the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the first place on present-day GDR territory from Hitler fascism by the Red Army. Colonel General Aleksey Lizichev, member of the Military Council and head of the Political Directorate of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, was present.

Together with the FDJ members and representatives of other social organizations, antifascist resistance fighters, and members of the GDR and Soviet Armed Forces, the public figures honored the thousands of Red Army members who died in the Oder marshes.

BRIEFS

POSTGRADUATE TRAINING CENTER -- The Schwerin Bezirk hospital and the bezirk polyclinic for stomatology were made centers of postgraduate training today. These institutions thereby are charged with great tasks for the improvement in the qualification of the approximately 1,100 physicians and 400 dentists in the bezirk. [Excerpt] [East Berlin Television Service in German 1830 GMT 30 Jan 85 DW]

NEW DEPUTY MINISTERS CHOSEN AS TWO RETIRE

LD012019 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] The Council of Ministers has relieved Mrs Lajos Selmeczi, deputy minister of domestic trade, and Robert Garai, deputy minister of foreign affairs, of their posts, with recognition of their merits. The action was taken at their requests with regard to their retirements. The Council of Ministers has also relieved Imre Vincze, deputy minister of finance, of his post. The government has at the same time appointed Imre Vincze deputy minister of domestic trade and Jozsef Benyi deputy minister of foreign affairs.

The Presidential Council has awarded Mrs Lajos Selmeczi and Robert Garai the Order of Merit for Socialist Hungary in recognition of their successful work over many decades.

MARJAI, FRG PROVINCIAL OFFICIAL DISCUSS RELATIONS

LD012328 Budapest MTI in English 1744 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Budapest, February 1 (MTI) -- Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, met Uwe Barschel, minister-president of Schleswig-Holstein Province of the FRG, in Budapest Friday. Uwe Barschel is in Hungary on the occasion of the founding of the joint company of the Caola Cosmetics and Household Chemicals Company and the Hans Schwarzkopf GMBH of the FRG.

At talks the sides exchanged views on Hungarian-FRG relations, and possibilities of furthering cooperation with [words indistinct] Schleswig-Holstein.

Uwe Barshel met Laszlo Ballai, department head of the HSWP Central Committee, Tasziо Kapolyi, minister of industry, and Peter Veres, minister of foreign trade.

GDR MINISTER DEPARTS AFTER ENGINEERING AGREEMENT

LD031846 Budapest MTI in English 1704 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Budapest, February 2 (MTI) -- Dr. Rudi Georgi, GDR minister for machine tools and processing machines, who visited Hungary at the invitation of Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry, left Budapest Saturday [2 February.]

The parties discussed engineering cooperation and agreed that cooperation between Hungarian and GDR enterprises in the manufacture of machine tools, textile machines, printing machines, and plastic processing machines will continue in 1986-1990. They decided that cooperation will be extended in the development of robot technology and the use complex production systems.

Dr. Rudi Georgi visited the development institute of the machine tool industrial works.

PREPARATIONS FOR 13TH MSZMP CONGRESS REPORT

LD012039 Budapest MTI in English 1737 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Budapest, February 1 (MTI) -- Preparation of the 13th congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party has reached a new stage.

Following the meetings of primary party organizations, between February 1 and 10 party meetings will be held at factory, office, institution, village and branch party organization levels.

The party committees are to report on work carried out since the 12th congress and decide future aims. The participants will discuss the congressional guidelines of the Central Committee and assess comments voiced at party meetings.

The agenda includes election of members of committees. The participants will also choose representatives to higher level party conferences. The party organizations of large factories that can rally the required number of party members to elect congress representatives will do so. After the party meetings at lower level, meetings will be held at city and district levels from February 10 to 24.

MEHES RECEIVES POLISH AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

LD302056 Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] Budapest, January 30 (MTI) -- Lajos Mehes, general secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, Wednesday met the visiting delegation of the National Council of the Union of Polish Agricultural Workers. The delegation is headed by President Wojciech Obarski.

INDUSTRY MINISTRY DISCUSSES 1985 ECONOMIC PLANS

LD302104 Budapest MTI in English 1740 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] Budapest, January 30 (MTI) -- The major target of Hungarian industry in 1985 is to increase profitable exports, particularly to convertible currency markets. Companies must also meet in a planned manner the export set down in inter-state agreements.

In 1985 industrial production is expected to increase by 3 perce. , ruble-accounting exports by 5-6 percent, and convertible accounting exports by 6-7 percent. Domestic sales are also to increase by 2 percent. This was stated at a press conference held at the Ministry of Industry Wednesday.

According to the ministry, chemical, machine and light industrial units will figure prominently in increasing convertible exports. Machine industry must also make up for last year's arrears.

Preliminary calculations indicate that the energy consumption of economy will be 1.5 percent higher than last year, for which a 3-3.5 percent extension of domestic energy sources is planned. Most of the surplus energy is to be acquired from the Paks power plant. The target for coal mining is 25.2 million tons of coal, for hydrocarbon mining two millions tons of oil, and for gas 7,500 million cubic meters.

It was stated that one third of companies are to run by elected bodies -- board of directors or company councils. According to the preliminary proposal of the ministry, 40 economic units are to remain under direct state administration supervision.

BUDAPEST CAR REPAR SHOPS MISUSE 'SPECIAL FUNDS'

LD021250 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Small enterprises for car repairs now work more flexibly than when car repairs were made by an industrial trust. This has been established by the Presidium of the Transport Workers' Trade Union.

According to the report, in the 2 years that which elapsed since the trust was abolished, small enterprises operating under council supervision have introduced new services. They deal, for example, with the sale and purchase of used cars and renovation of cars. They also undertake preparations for technical examinations and several of them will provide a car to an owner while his own vehicle is being repaired. A unfavorable experience, however, is that the small enterprises for car repairs use a large part of their special-purpose funds to increase the incomes of their workers. They also neglect social investments and technical development.

ARMY POLITICAL DIRECTOR DISCUSSES EXERCISES

LD302333 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] The tactical exercises by one of the higher units of the Hungarian People's Army, with the inclusion of reservists, has been going on for days at a trans-Danube training ground. We made a recording this morning of part of this when, following the artillery preparation, the tank and motorized rifle companies started the assault.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker] We met Lieutenant General Ferenc Karpati, director of the Main Political Directorate of the Hungarian People's Army, at the observation point. Comrade Lieutenant General, how do you assess the exercise?

[Karpati] Well, this exercise is a very serious large-scale exercise, relatively speaking, that is, in Hungarian terms, and considering that it is being held under winter weather conditions, which also makes extra demands on the men. The men are at the training ground for several days. As the soldiers say here, this is the Hungarian Siberia, for it is not only cold here but the wind blows as well, and those who are in the open air day and night are surely seriously affected. One has to speak with frank acknowledgement and respect about the way the men carry out this exercise at a time of such winter ordeal. It will continue for a good few days yet and we hope that the reservists too will return to their families in good health and unharmed. [end recording]

TV BROADCAST-TIME RESTRICTIONS PARTIALLY LIFTED

LD011205 Budapest MTI in English 1013 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Budapest, January 31 (MTI) -- Hungarian television will again braodcast children's programmes on Saturday and Sunday morning, beginning this weekend. The Government has decided in accordance with possibilities and the wishes of viewers.

As reported, in view of the unusually hard winter in January and the scarcity of energy sources, broadcasting time was retricted under energy saving measures. The Government wishes to thank the population for the understanding of the necessity of such measures which avoided further energy restrictions, and requests economy with electric energy, fuel and combustibles be continued.

From March 31, with the introduction of Daylight Saving Time, the usual weekday morning programmes will be broadcast, and the evening programme will run until 11 p.m., an hour later than at present.

PAP COMMENTARY CRITICIZES SHULTZ REMARKS

LD012144 Warsaw PAP in English 2017 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Warsaw, Feb. 1 -- The following is a commentary by a PAP journalist in connection with a major U.S. [words indistinct] military policy speech made to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, last Thursday night by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger:

Secretary of State Shultz believes that the U.S. is wiser than history and more powerful than the laws of development of societies, and that it therefore can defy the international law and the Helsinki Final Act, of which it is a signatory.

One can understand that Shultz is not happy about the existence of the socialist states in Eastern Europe, but when he says that the U.S. has never recognized it as "legitimate," he defies the Helsinki Act, where the U.S. had accepted Europe's political realities. He also violates the rules of peaceful co-existence.

What concerns the Polish people most is the manner in which Shultz treats the issue of European borders. The official text of Shultz' address, which was made available to journalists, says that the present political division of Europe [words indistinct] that the U.S. has never recognized it as legitimate and permanent.

This sounded as questioning not only the political, but also territorial status quo in Europe, and it was not until Shultz was delivering the address that he added "this is not to mean that we are qustioning the present boundaries."

No Western news agency reported his spoken statement, however, taking the written version as authoritative.

Was it the intention of Washington diplomacy -- to the delight of its chief West European ally -- to question the European status quo just a few days in advance of the 40th anniversary of the Yalta conference, and mention the respect for the boundaries only as a passing remark?

At any rate, it is hard to believe that U.S. diplomacy chief may have been so imprecise only by accident just before the Yalta anniversary.

INDIAN MINISTER CONCLUDES COOPERATION TALKS

Joint Commission Session Ends

LD012004 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1620 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] The Ninth session of the Polish-Indian Commission for Economic, Trade, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation has ended. A protocol was signed by Janusz Obodowski, deputy premier, and Vasant Sathe, Indian minister of steel, mines and coal. Issues concerning industrial, scientific, and technical cooperation and the intensification of trade were discussed inter alia. The project whereby Poland is to build a new lignite mine in India is of special interest, as well as the organization of a system of mining rescue teams in India.

Coal Mine Assistance Planned

LD012357 Warsaw PAP in English 2013 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Warsaw, Feb. 1 -- Poland's minister of mining and power industry, Gen. Czeslaw Piotrowski, and his Indian counterpart, Vasant Sathek conferred here today on Poland's expanding share in India's power and mining project.

Under a recent agreement, Poland will participate in the design and construction of a hard coal mine in Madhband-Phularitand, the target capacity of which is 3 million tonnes. Poland is to supply the mine with coal machines and plant.

Poland will also help India overhaul the Laikdih and Victoria coal mines to improve coal mining conditions. Under other envisioned projects, Poland and India will jointly equip, build and modernize power and thermal power stations in India.

Currently Polish specialists are building two shafts in the Satgram mine, and supervise the sinking of shafts in the Putki-Balihari mine. They also help streamline India's mine rescue work.

Two industrial power stations are now under Polish Construction in India, a 3 x 60 megawatt in Bokaro, and a 2 x 60 megawatt in Durgapur.

Jaruzelski Receives Sathe

LD020007 Warsaw PAP in English 2026 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Warsaw, Feb. 1 -- Polish Prime Minister Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski today received Indian Steel, Mines and Coal Minister Vasant Sathe, who is heading a delegation to the 9th session of the Polish-Indian Commission for Economic, Trade, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

In their talk on present and future economic relations between Poland and India, the two pointed to possibilities of greater exchange and broader industrial cooperation, especially in coal mining, copper extraction and processing, and the power, shipbuilding and electronic industries.

Referring to a declaration he has recently received from the Indian Government and issued by the conference in Delhi last Jan. 28, of heads of states and governments of six countries (Argentina, Mexico, Greece, Sweden, Tanzania and India), the Polish leader expressed deep appreciation and support for its initiative in favour of nuclear disarmament, preventing militarization of outer space and stopping the arms race.

Indian ambassador to Poland Surendra Kumar Arora and a dept. head in the Polish Foreign Minsitry Jan Majewski attended.

PPR-FRG FORUM PREPARATION MEETING HELD IN WARSAW

LD040031 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] A significant role in the process of normalizing relations between the Polish and FRG societies is played by the Forum, at which the leading personalities of the political, economic, and cultural life of the two countries meet every few years to exchange views on cooperation. So far, such meetings have taken place in Bonn, Olsztyn, and Darmstadt.

A meeting of the extended coordinating committee with a view to organizing the next meeting has taken place in Warsaw. The two sides are in favor of convening the Forum before the end of this year in Krakow. Final decisions will be made in the middle of the year.

Opinions on all issues that make the normalization difficult were exchanged in the discussion, and concrete possibilities for cooperation were pointed out. The Polish side recalled that this is possibly only on the basis of the joint treaty of February 1970. The members of the extended coordinating committee were received by Minister Stefan Olszowski. Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski met the FRG delegation.

MEDIA VIEWS OPENNESS OF POPIELUSZKO TRIAL

Defendants, Subversive Centers Linked

LD031749 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] [no dateline as received] We now present a commentary on the Torun trial concerning the abduction and murder of father Popieluszko.

This trial, now coming to an end, which is being followed with great attention by the public in our country and is also arousing great interest abroad, will enter the history of the socialist administration of justice in Poland, not only as a murder trial full of dramatic descriptions, but also as a trial concerning the socialist observance of law and order, universal respect for law, and the good name of the Polish People's Republic and its supreme bodies and system.

There are responsible officers of the Ministry of Internal Affairs who violated their fundamental duties to protect public order, human life and health, and civil rights and liberties. Acting against these duties, they lawlessly and with unusual cruelty deprived two citizens of their freedom, and then deprived one of them of his life. In this brutal and drastic way, they struck a blow against all these important values, which they should have been protecting, and which they should have been strengthening and developing.

Irrespective of all the circumstances, it remains true that the defendants struck at the policy of the state they were supposed to serve. They committed an act of provocation that could have caused great damage to the state and serious disturbances in the country. The responsibility of the Ministry of Internal Affairs [MSW] employees for breaking the law, which they were appointed to protect, must be judged more severely than the same deed committed by another citizen. In arrogance and conceit they combined in their criminal activity the roles of prosecutor, judge, and executioner. Nothing around them was important, only their criminal aim counted. This kind of criminal action leads directly to anarchy in the internal sociopolitical relations in the country; it weakens the state and undermines social support and trust in its bodies; it also leads to social conflicts and tensions and is a destructive, destabilizing factor which antagonizes social realtions. Objectively speaking, such actions go against the line of accord and fight, against the consolidation of the state, the development of the socialist democracy, and the overcoming of the crisis and bad practices of the years passed not so long ago, and against the line that has been consistently implemented by the supreme state bodies.

Assessing the level of social danger caused by the defendants' acts, one must take into consideration that the violent actions against Father Popieluszko coincided with the intensification of an inflamatory and destructive propaganda campaign on the side of the most reactionary forces, aimed at destabilizing Poland's internal and international situation and at hampering positive processes that are taking place in the country.

Within the framework of this propaganda aggression against Poland, the accusations against the state authorities and against the MSW in particular, of terror toward the so-called opposition, political murders, and lawless use of violence against citizens was intensified. The defendants' act has thus been used to make this propaganda credible. Let us recall, they used a Civic Militia uniform, official weapons, an official car as well as the financial resources of the ministry to prove the point that in Poland officials are committing acts of political terror. No matter how you look at the whole matter, only one conclusion can be made: that the defendants went along with the subversion centers working on propaganda against Poland. The defendants gave their propaganda reality, which it had been waiting for and which it had been looking for without success.

Role of Church Raised

AU011801 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 29 Jan 85 p 3

[Zdzislaw Morawski article: "Against All Taboos"]

[Excerpts] The trial of the kidnappers and slayers of Father Popieluszko continues to be followed by our people with enormous interest. The very extensive press and radio reports on this trial have convinced even the most suspicious people that the taboo of secrecy with regard to the circumstances of the crime committed by the former functionaries of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and even of the Security Service has ceased to exist.

The openness of the trial and the detailed reports published by the press and carried on radio have produced some other positive results.

First, the unhealthy interest in the trial by the Western press has diminished or rather has been reduced to normal proportions. Attempts to present the trial against the four former functionaries, who have violated the basic principles of their service, as a trial against this service as a whole have been made with great intensity in many Western countries. These attempts are now subsiding because they have run out of propaganda fuel.

Second, the trial has demonstrated that the echelons of the Ministry of Internal Affairs carried out speedy and effective investigations into the crimes committed by their own former functionaries. There have been times when the people guilty of the crimes committed behind the protective shield of their functions in the special services have never been put on trial. What is more, even those who were put on trial were sent to jail as a result of circumstantial evidence only, because it was impossible to establish the hard facts.

The trial proceedings and evidence in Torun are highly visible and it is not only the judges but the public as well who know all the details relating to the crime itself. The fact that the taboo of inviolable secrecy with regard to the trial has been eliminated has benefited our people's strong sense of law and order and the social position of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, which, as is now obvious, not only is not placed above the law, but also is able to see that the law is observed within its own ranks.

Through its completely open and outspoken character the trial has helped to overcome another taboo, the one relating to the manner in which one speaks or writes about the Catholic Church in Poland. This was a unique manner, one that does not exist even in the most Catholic countries such as Italy or Spain. In line with this manner, one had to completely conceal, pass over in silence, and regard as nonexistent all the facts connected with the activities of the Church as an organization and of the clergy as citizens in all the cases that involved controversial issues such as finances, citizenship, and the general way of life of the individual representatives of the church or of parish communities.

This taboo, which has evolved in the course of many years and, speaking openly, for which the Church is not entirely to blame, made it necessary to be silent about the information that concerned negative phenomena, but not the positive ones as well as those concerning the strictly religious and confessional issues.

The Torun trial has proved to be a breakthrough in this regard, because not only the names of generals and colonels from the Ministry of Internal Affairs who had been connected with the investigations in a positive or negative way were mentioned; names of priests and bishops were also mentioned.

The accused, who are facing very severe punishment for their crime, continue to defend themselves by bringing in a more extensive background of Father Popieluszko's drama as they see it. They are trying to justify their crime with frustration, with their professional helplessness, and are using for this reason all the available arguments which they think are convincing, including the arguments concerning the past and present nonreligious activities of individual priests. In this way the accused want to influence the verdict and persuade the court that they did not act for base reasons, but as a result of specific circumstances.

Even so, at this open trial the accused have said everything they regard as useful for their defense, and the public has learned about this. Nevertheless, this fact has caused a negative reaction from some believers, and also from a part of the hierarchy, it seems. Opinions have been heard whereby the trial of the clergymen's killers cannot be transformed into a trial against the church of the victims, and yet this has been the alleged effect of the trials openness.

Nobody likes criticism, whether it is justified or not. This applies not only to the authorities, but also to social groups, the Church, and the clergy. Nevertheless, such a dislike of the very phenomenon of criticism or objective information about facts is always and everywhere a socially negative feature.

That is why overcoming the restrictions on the free flow of information about important spheres of our lives and social coexistence, restrictions which have been tolerated by almost everyone until now, is a phenomenon deserving mention. However, it is regrettable that such dramatic events as the clergyman's kidnapping and death and the Torun trial had to occur before certain matters matured in our social and professional consciousness. It should also be firmly stressed that all attempts to use the open information in order to present dishonest and unobjective reports about any events whatsoever, including information on the Church and the clergy, must be regarded as harmful manipulation.

Poland's religious policy, unchangingly in favor of maintaining and strengthening good relations with the Church, is the common value of believers and nonbelievers. He who wishes to upset this policy does not understand one of the foundations of social calm in this country and Polish traditions.

But he who regards the normal and universally accepted reporting on what is happening in Poland as a threat to anyone fails to differentiate between the defense of just principles and the adoption of evil principles.

TRADE WITH ROMANIA TO INCREASE BY 18 PERCENT

LD011942 Warsaw PAP in English 1710 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 1 -- The Joint Economic Cooperation Commission of Poland and Romania, which debated here between Jan 29-Feb 1, focused on development of industrial cooperation based on specialisation, coproduction and direct economic and research ties between producers of both countries in the years 1986-90 and later.

The commission recommended that respective ministries and organizations sign necessary long-term agreements, especially with respect to production of machinery and equipment for mining, drilling, power, shipbuilding, automotive, aircraft, electroengineering and chemical industries.

Under the Polish-Romanian trade protocol for 1985, two-way trade is to grow by 18 percent over last year's level.

The meeting, which was headed by Polish and Romanian Vice Premiers Janusz Obodowski and Gheorghe Petrescu, respectively also adopted a 50-topic programme for cooperation in science and technology for the years 1986-1990

HOSTILE POLITICAL TAPES DISCOVERED IN PARCELS

LD011923 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Three parcels arrived in Radom via the Polish foreign enterprise ("Amerad"). According to the customs declaration attached to them, they contained food products and cosmetics. However, a customs inspection revealed that the parcels contained a consignment of printing ink, special brushes with a feeder, print cloths for silkscreen printing, chemicals, and paint for painting slogans on walls. The parcel also contained factory-packed tapes of recorded hostile political messages. An investigation is being carried out by the Radom Voivodship Office of Internal Affairs.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM MEETS 28 JANUARY

AU3I1815 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Jan 85 pp 1,2

[Excerpts] PAP -- On 28 January, the Government Presidium examined the chief problems concerning the country's social, economic, and environmental development from 1986 to 1995. The basis for discussion was provided by an extensive report by the Council of Ministers Planning Commission, based on the results of analyses and scientific forecasts. The report presented social needs on the one hand, and internal and external development conditions on the others.

Against this background, a discussion took place on which paths of activity would guarantee a solution to the decade's greatest problems caused by an accumulation of personnel, raw materials, and energy restrictions in the face of the need to raise consumption, protect the environment, and also renew production assets.

It was recognized that the previously referred to paths should above all bring about more efficient management through greater expenditures on modernizing the production apparatus; greater trade and cooperation with foreign countries, especially the socialist countries; and a fuller use of scientific and technical achievements in the economy.

It was decided that this document, supplemented with the remarks made during the discussion, will be submitted to the Council of Ministers.

The Government Presidium made a preliminary analysis of the performance of the government's austerity program last year, this program being an integral part of the 1983-85 National Socioeconomic Plan. It was noted that some progress was made concerning the effective management of raw materials. Increased production was achieved with a simultaneous reduction in materials, fuel, and energy consumption. The energy intensiveness of production was reduced. Fourteen percent more waste products were collected from the population than in 1983, representing a value of Z120 billion.

This progress is to a large extent the result of the economic-financial system that has been adopted. The most important features of this system include: making growths in wages funds dependent on net production figures, a linear scale of taxes on profits, financial sanctions against the production of bad quality goods, and income tax concessions for those enterprises that reduce fuel and energy consumption or make use of waste and by-products.

The Government Presidium recognized that the 1985 paths of activity defined in the austerity program conform to the needs of the national economy and permit the completion of the efficiency tasks laid down in the National Socioeconomic Plan. It was decided that further tasks concerning austerity will be contained in a "1986-90 program for making more effective use of materials, fuels, and energy."

In addition, the Government Presidium pointed out the need for enterprise managements, self-management bodies, sociopolitical organizations, and trade unions to show constant concern for austerity and prevent waste at every work post. For this purpose, a broader use should be made of the appropriate features of the economic-financial system. Where irregularities are revealed, the sanctions foreseen in this system should be employed.

The Government Presidium then acquainted itself with the performance of the agreement between the PPR and USSR Governments concerning cooperation in completing the construction of metallurgical plants in our country. Thanks to the USSR's credit assistance, the construction of projects that were interrupted in 1980 and 1981 was resumed. The goods produced by these plants and supplied to the Soviet Union will guarantee us sufficient quantities of natural gas to meet our economy's needs. In addition, Poland has gained favorable conditions for obtaining from the USSR materials in short supply such as cables, quality steel products, and fire-resistant materials. Market goods have also been procured with the credit gained. Poland will repay the credit with metal products over a 7-year period.

The Government Presidium viewed the progress achieved so far in the above-mentioned construction work, and made decisions concerning the punctual handing over of completed premises for use.

PRON, TRADE UNION GROUP TO COORDINATE ACTIVITY

AU312023 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Jan 85 pp 1, 2

['TEG' report: "Trade Unionists Have Joined the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth"]

[Text] The Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] and the new class trade unions, which already number over 5 million members, are important platforms of struggle for national accord and rebirth on the basis of constitutional principles.

Relations between such broad representatives of society are of particular importance for state policy concerning many spheres involving working people, said Jozef Czyrek, deputy chairman of the PRON National Council, at the beginning of a meeting between the PRON National Council Executive Committee and the leadership of the All-Polish Trade Union Congress [OPZZ] in Warsaw on 28 January.

The first meeting between representatives of the national accord movement and of trade unions involved an exchange of information on both organizations' immediate plans and exchange of views on social and economic problems that are important for society, but also involved defining forms and principles of cooperation that will bring society real advantages.

OPZZ chairman Alfred Miodowicz made a declaration certifying that the OPZZ had joined the national accord movement.

During a lively discussion, PRON National Council representatives pointed out spheres of activity that require greater social energy, including the implementation of economic reform, housing construction, and government social policy.

PRON, it was stressed, is striving to present the broadest point of view and reconcile various social interests which are justified but not easy to reconcile. This does not mean that no signatory of the movement has the right to present his own separate stance on this or that issue. This also applies to the trade unions. However, the advantages stemming from cooperation are worth mentioning: It will broaden both sides' perspective and enrich their experience, facilitate the adoption of the best solutions, and serve to present positions that are most favorable for the whole of society.

This opinion was also shared by the OPZZ representatives, who while pointing out the differences between the tasks and goals of the sides, indicated a somewhat different approach toward some problems, including housing construction. They expressed concern over the destruction of the environment and spoke of the need to take firm steps to remedy this, including trade union action. They also declared that trade unions would take part in the National Social Pledge for Schools, and pointed out the need to reestablish ties between educational institutions and plants.

The trade unionists proposed the appointment of a joint team which, among other things, will discuss a topic which rouses the greatest interest these days -- the food price hikes and the partial abolition of rationing. They also devoted a lot of attention to the approaching Sejm election campaign and the draft election rules submitted for consultation, stressing the duty of trade unions to take an active part in this campaign.

During the meeting, a mixed working team was appointed which will analyze the conclusions voiced and specify the tasks concerning further cooperation between the sides. The Presidium of the Executive Committee of the PRON National Council resolved to propose to the National Council the inclusion among its members of one OPZZ representative, who would be a deputy chairman of the PRON National Council.

The first meeting between the OPZZ leadership and the PRON National Council Executive Committee carried out the intention of achieving a broad exchange of views and a definition of the sphere of interests, goals, and tasks of the two social representations. It specified common intentions and duties. This convinces one, and such a view was also put forward by the participants, that close joint activity between PRON bodies and trade unions should bring society more concrete advantages.

PRON TO HOST INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE 6-8 FEB

LD011459 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 31: During the two days of debate in Warsaw, representatives of national front organizations from 17 socialist and other friendly states in four continents will exchange experience and opinions on the issues of integration of patriotic forces in their countries and consolidating peace, international security and cooperation.

The meeting, scheduled for February 6-8, will be hosted by the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth PRON. The fact that the two-year old Polish movement has been entrusted with the organization of the conference reflects support for and recognition of its activity in promoting social peace in Poland.

PRON's international contacts have been expanding vigoriously. The movement signed a dozen-odd agreements on cooperation with similar organizations abroad. PRON delegations visited not only the European socialist states but also Kampuchea, Vietnam, and democratic Korea.

The Warsaw conference will be the fifth such meeting of national front organizations from socialist countries.

PRC TO RECEIVE CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY

LD011934 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] A Chinese government delegation has been visiting the Stalowa Wola steelworks. It includes the Assistant minister of foreign economic relations and trade, Chen Jie. A contract has been signed for the delivery to China of building construction machinery, specifically circular loaders and caterpillar tractors. The Stalowa Wola steelworks has been exporting to China for several years, selling the largest amount in 1980 when transactions amounted to $13 million.

MILITARY DAILY ON WESTERN SUBVERSIVE TACTICS

AU311715 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 28 Jan 85 p 4

[Zbigniew Cieckowski article: "The Adversary's Two Tactics"]

[Excerpts] The bourgeois plans to destroy our state by encouraging our countrymen to indulge in irrational thinking and by supporting the extremist activities of the adversaries of socialism in Poland have failed. Poland has proven to possess sufficiently strong public support to be able to effectively resist the anarchy skillfully directed by the Social Self-Defense Committee adherents and by the demagogues from the Western centers of ideological subversion.

Although NATO's hostile political offensive was frustrated in December 1981, our adversaries have not given up their geopolitical aims vis-a-vis our socialist states and continue to use various forms of psychological warfare against us.

The primary tactic of this warfare is negation and persuasion. This tactic involves two forms of activity, which are largely interconnected. One form is to negate the efforts made by our socialist state, the PZPR, and other basic forces of our country to promote the most vital issues of the present times and the long-term interests of the people. The other form is to stubbornly try to persuade the people that everyone knows that such efforts are futile and to do with such insistency that people become subconsciously convinced of this claim.

Stressing the lingering shortcomings of our socioeconomic life, economic shortages, and so on, the adversary negates the achievements of People's Poland, which are after all considerable, and persuades the naive that if Poland were a capitalist country and belonged to the West, it would be paradise.

Our people are being persuaded that the West does not threaten them in any way and that the supposed revisionism in the FRG has been invented by the PPR to keep them on the leash by frightening them with external dangers. At the same time, the aims of our international policy, or defense alliances, and our successful efforts to strengthen the country's defense are being negated.

State-church relations, the issues of legality, the condition of our education and culture, the situation in the difficult area of social conditions, the implementation of economic reform, and so on have recently become targets of the tactic of negation and persuasion. Western propaganda is being assisted by the enemies of socialism in Poland itself.

The other tactic of psychological warfare is the tactic of struggle without violence. This sounds fine, but the reason violence has been benounced lies in the fact that society's adequate support for it is lacking. The adversary has planned to "beat up" some people and has beaten them up. These plans are still there! But for the time being subversive propaganda recommends "struggle without violence."

To "encourage" the opponents of socialism and attract the people from the fringes of society, hostile propaganda cites examples of various forms of passive resistance, including examples from the countries that fought against capitalist exploitation, colonialism, and so on, and examples of the resistance practiced in partitioned Poland against the occupying powers. This hostile propaganda is perverse enough to equate the struggle for social progress and independence with the destructive and antinational aims of the enemies of our socialist state. In the name of these reactionary aims, people are being encouraged to boycott the decrees issued by the people's government and to refuse to be obedient to it.

The sum total of this disobedience, boycott, and sluggishness is expected by the Western subversive centers to become dangerous for the people's government at a certain time and "even threaten its existence in the future." This, and not the country's "renewal" and the people's good, as the adversary is trying to persuade us, is their main purpose.

Today every sober and patriotic citizen of our country knows that the West is insincere when it creates illusions of "bourgeois freedom" and when it applauds the anti-socialist forces in Poland. Its actions actually encourage a nationally suicidal conduct. There are forces in the West that want Poland to be a hotbed in Europe and a weak country at the same time. This would be of advantage for the political aims professed by NATO countries and would satisfy the plans, especially the revisionist plans, of the FRG.

The Polish socialist state continues to gain strength through the selfless efforts of a decisive majority of its working people, who live by the toil of their own minds and hands and who are wiser by their past experience, especially that of the past 10 years.

CZYREK CHAIRS IDEOLOGICAL COMMISSION SESSION

LD012317 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1530 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] The program assumptions for the 19th Central Committee plenum have been discussed at a session of the PZPR Central Committee Ideological Commission. The plenum is to be devoted to the role and place of the intelligentsia in the socialist development of Poland. Plans for open discussions to be held before the plenum in all the professional circles of the intelligentsia were approved. The members of the commission also acquainted themselves with the program and organizational assumptions of the second national party ideological and theoretical conference. The session was chaired by Jozef Czyrek.

KATOWICE PAPER CELEBRATES 40TH ANNIVERSARY

LD011949 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1620 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] The Katowice TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA, the largest newspaper in worker's Silesia, is celebrating its 40th anniversary. On this occasion, the hosts of Katowice, Bielsko, and Czestochowa Voivodships met the newspaper's editorial staff. Representatives of central party and state authorities attended: Zbigniew Messner, Tadeusz Porebski, Jerzy Romanik, Mieczyslaw Rakowski, and Jerzy Urban. TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA's close connection with the workers' areas of Silesia and Zaglebie was mentioned.

Jan Glowczyk conveyed most sincere wishes from Wojciech Jaruzelski and the central authorities to the daily's staff. The most deserving journalists and employees were awarded state medals.

BRIEFS

PRC SPORTS AGREEMENT -- Beijing, Feb 1, Poland's Main Committee for Physical Culture and Sports (GKKFIS) and the Committee for Physical Culture and Sports of the People's Republic of China signed a four-year agreement on cooperation here January 31. The agreement provides for the exchange of sports teams, specialists, coaches, training and organizational experiences, and also for organizing meetings of national teams, with a special regard to contacts in the olympic sports disciplines and common training camps in both countries. The agreement envisages also the exchange of views on current problems of the world sports movement. A GKKFIS delegation was visiting People's China from January 24 and found during talks with their Chinese counterparts that there are prospects to further develop contacts between sportsmen and coaches of both countries. The Polish side expressed willingness to render assistance to the Chinese side. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1110 GMT 1 Feb 85 LD]

SINO-POLISH CONVENTION RATIFIED -- On 22 January, Ernest Kucza, undersecretary of state for foreign affairs, and PRC ambassador Yu Hongliang exchanged documents in order to ratify the consulate convention between the PPR and PRC Governments that was signed in Beijing on 14 July, 1984. The convention governs consular relations between both countries and will encourage a further development of friendly cooperation. It becomes valid on 21 February this year. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Jan 85 p 5 AU]

SFRY'S DJURANOVIC WELCOMED BY CEAUSESCU

AU040920 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0908 GMT 04 Feb 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 4/2/1985 -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, arrived in Bucharest on February 4 in the morning for a friendly visit at the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The new Romanian-Yugoslav summit falls within the traditional ties of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and goes down as a moment of major significance which will contribute to the further expansion of the productive relations of friendship, solidarity and collaboration between Romania and Yugoslavia.

The arrival ceremony took place at the festively adorned Baneasa railway station. Hanging on the buildings' frontispieces were Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu's and Veselin Djuranovic's portraits draped by the two states' flags. Large panels read in Romanian and Serbo-Croatian wishes of welcome to Romania to the president of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslav presidential train arrived at 10:30, local time. On boarding off, Veselin Djuranovic was welcomed with warmth and friendship by President Nicolae Ceausescu. The two presidents shook hands and embraced each other. Welcoming the distinguished Yugoslav guest were other Romanian officials as well.

On his visit to Romania Veselin Djuranovic is accompanied by Ralf Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, Milenko Bojanovic, federal secretary for foreign trade, chairman for Yugoslavia of the Joint Commission of Economic and Technical-Scientific Collaboration, other officials.

After the official arrival ceremony, the presidents of Romania and Yugoslavia headed for the official guest house in a car escorted by motorcycles.

DASCALESCU, OTHERS MEET BULGARIA'S KARAMANEV

AU012012 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 1/2/1985 -- New possibilities for the expansion of the Romanian-Bulgarian collaboration and cooperation, for expansion and diversification of the bilateral trade were highlighted during the call paid on Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu by Georgi Karamanev, vice-president of Bulgaria's Council of Ministers, minister of consumer goods production and trade. During the interview, that proceeded in a warm, comradely atmosphere, the sides pointed out the good relations of friendship and collaboration established between the two parties, countries and peoples, relations witnessing a continuously ascending evolution in the spirit of the understandings and orientations agreed upon during the Romanian-Bulgarian summits. Ion Patan, minister of light industry, and Ana Muresan, minister of the internal trade, participated.

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Ana Muresan, Romanian minister of internal trade, and Georgi Karamanev, Bulgarian vice president of the Council of Ministers, minister of consumer goods production and trade, signed a protocol on the mutual exchanges of consumer goods between the internal trade ministries of the two countries, in Bucharest, on February 1. The document stipulates an important rise in the trade between the two ministries.

CEAUSESCU, GREEK MINISTER DISCUSS WORLD ISSUES

AU011949 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1907 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Bucharest AGERPRES 1/2/1985 -- On February 1, RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, received Apostolos Tsokhatzopoulos, member of the Executive Bureau of the Central Committee of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement -- PASOK, minister under the Greek prime minister, who is visiting Romania at head of a delegation invited by the CC of the RCP.

During the interview, that proceeded in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, the sides expressed satisfaction at the fruitful collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, as well as the resolve to develop further the relations between them, to the benefit of both countries and peoples, of peace and understanding among nations. The sides singled out the concern of Romania and Greece over the tension existing in the international life and pointed out the need for sustained efforts to be made for a resumption of the course towards detente, for the setting up of a climate of peace and security, confidence and wide collaboration in Europe and throughout the world. The sides noted that the fundamental international issue at present is to halt the arms race, pass on to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place.

Viewing as a positive factor the Geneva interview of foreign ministers of the USSR and the USA and the understanding to open negotiations on the arms issue, President Nicolae Ceausescu showed that all the states need to make efforts in view of reaching an adequate agreement on the elimination of missiles and the implementation of disarmament.

The talks occasioned an expression of the joint wish to develop the bilateral and multilateral collaboration between the countries in the Balkans thus contributing to a strengthening of the climate of confidence and understanding, to turning the region into a zone of peace and good neighborliness, free of nuclear weapons and foreign military bases. In the context the sides pointed out the importance of more intense actions in view of preparing a summit to deal with the issues of collaboration in and denuclearization of the Balkans.

Considering the importance of finding exclusively peaceful solutions to all the conflicts and states of tension, the sides highlighted the need to solve the Cypriot issue by way of negotiations, with no foreign interference whatsoever, in order to provide the integrity and independence of the Cyprus.

During the interview the sides highlighted with satisfaction that on major international questions the stances of the two countries and parties are very close, even identical on some. The sides also pointed out the special role of a strengthened collaboration among the progressive parties, movements and forces that work for peace and social progress.

Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, participated.

[Bucharest AGERPRES in English at 1901 GMT on 2 February reports that the visit by the PASOK delegation ended on 2 February.]

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ON FOREIGN POLICY

AU311634 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 30 Jan 85 p 7

[Interview with Constantin Oancea, Romanian deputy minister of foreign affairs, by Lilyana Spasova, speical correspondent in Bucharest; date of interview not given]

[Text] Today the SR of Romania has diplomatic and economic relations with 155 states on all continents. The consolidation of good-neighborly and friendly relations with our country plays a particular role in Romania's foreign policy. These relations are decisively influenced by the traditional meetings that take place between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu. This is also the subject that prevailed in the interview kindly granted to us by Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the SR of Romania:

Spasova: Comrade Oancea, the stand of both Bulgaria and Romania, who support the idea of transforming the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, is well known. What is your opinion on the achievements in this sector and what do you think is necessary in order to transform this idea into a political reality?

Oancea: We should not forget the Balkans in the joint context of the European Continent. Our area, which in the past was notorious as the powder keg of Europe, as well as our strategic position in themselves make it necessary for us to struggle for the implementation of such a zone of peace and good-neighborly relations, free of nuclear weapons and foreign bases, something for which we long so much.

This is an idea buried deep in the hearts of our two party and state leaders, Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu. Naturally, this is a very difficult process, since states with different economic status are situated in the Balkans -- some CEMA members, others, EC members, etc. Under these circumstances, the idea of our two leaders would be a wonderful contribution to European-wide peace, in full conformity with the Helsinki Final Act and with the idea of establishing nuclear-free zones in Northern Europe. This is why we hope that the proposal to convene a Balkans summit conference is very topical. Things are quite complicated, however, and therefore we must pursue wise, reliable steps toward the solution of this problem to convince those who still show doubts and distrust at this idea that what we are doing in the Balkans is in full accord with the joint efforts to preserve peace throughout the world, and that these efforts are subject to the principle of mutual respect on the basis of equal rights and mutual interest.

Spasova: The deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles on the territories of certain NATO member-countries opened the most dangerous stage in the arms race on the European Continent. The deterioration of the international situation as a result of the intensification of the adventurous policy of confrontation and arms race inspired by imperialist circles has evoked justified concern and alarm. What is your opinion on this issue of crucial importance?

Oancea: Since the end of World War II the situation has not been as tense as it is. The situation is particularly difficult in Europe. If we, quite selfishly, look at the situation on our continent, we see that the greatest accumulation of modern nuclear weapons is in Europe, that U.S. nuclear missiles are stored here that provoke reciprocal measures by Warsaw Pact member-countries.

Such a situation, however, has never brought peace to peoples. The most eloquent confirmation of my statement is the protest demonstrations of the people in Western Europe who are concerned about peace and security. The greatest expenditures for armaments, over 80 percent of the total worldwide amount allocated for this purpose, are accumulated on our continent. Let us cite one example, without going too far back into history. The two wars in our century both began on the European Continent. All this makes us believe that an armed conflict in Europe will not remain a local event, but will develop into a worldwide nuclear conflagration. This is the reason why our party and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in person support the trend toward stopping the nuclear arms race and beginning a real, effective dialogue, likely to produce a drastic reduction of missiles and their definite elimination from the territories on our continent.

Spasova: Comrade Deputy Minister, what do you expect from the forthcoming negotiations between the USSR and the United States scheduled to open in March in Geneva?

Oancea: We welcomed the meeting between Andrey Gromyko and George Shultz, that determined the goal of the negotiations and will further accelerate the forthcoming dialogue. We are now facing a moment in which it is difficult to enter into the details of this dialogue. There is talk about "an umbrella." Well, it is nice to have an umbrella to protect oneself against the rain, but this umbrella covers space, medium-range missiles, and strategic weapons as well. This is why it is in our own interest, the interest of all of us, to consider these questions in the light of their mutual interconnection. I am convinced that the negotiations will by no means be easy. However, considering what happens in space, we think that this subject should be one of the basic topics in the negotiations. We are confident that the negotiations will stop the deployment of new missiles and produce an agreement likely to permit the comprehensive withdrawal of nuclear arms from Europe. Taking into consideration the efforts devoted to this subject by the Soviet Union, other European peoples cannot remain inactive and behave as passive observers, because the missiles affect them all.

The member-states of the two blocs are able, and are obliged, to make their contribution to this. This is a task of all European peoples. We are optimistic about the Stockholm conference, believing that on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Helsinki CSCE the participants in this forum must submit a document proving how the stands of participating countries are drawing closer together. The implementation of these stands in an appropriate agreement is likely to make it possible for this anniversary to be marked with specific results, reflecting the will of all states that signed the Helsinki Final Act.

PLANINC REJECTS PRICE FREEZE TO CURB INFLATION

LD011412 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1142 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Zagreb, Feb 1 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc has come out openly against a possibility of price freezing as a means to curb inflation. Recalling that price control in the past had produced "on the whole no results," Premier Planinc stated that the current inflation running at about 50 percent can be only curbed by means of increased production and productivity of labor, reduction and better distribution of fiscal obligations of the economy and the abolition of administrative protection for poor economic operation.

In an interview to the Zagreb review PRIVREDNI VJESNIK she said that the economy has to proceed from "objective economic laws, from the strict market criterion in evaluating production programmes and results of work."

ANISTATE TRIAL VERDICT SCHEDULED FOR 4 FEBRUARY

LD012318 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1602 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Begrade, 1 Feb (TANJUG) -- The main hearing at the trial of Miodrag Milic, Dragomir Olujic, and Milan Nikolic, accused of the criminal act of enemy propaganda, has ended at Belgrade District Court. The three accused had their final say today and pleaded not guilty to the crime of which they are accused.

The first accused, Miodrag Milic, also interpreted the final statement primarily as an opportunity to "let loose" at the expense of legitimate institutions and organs of society. In a confused and erratic speech, Milic reiterated and expanded the assertions that he had pronounced on several previous occasions during this trial Milic believes, he says, that his trial is "a trial of thought"; he sees repression in everything. He describes himself as a "Eurocommunist" and "critical intellectual"; today one could also hear that he is a "fighter against the wrecking of Yugoslavia." Milic identified his critical attitude with the critical statements made by many scientific and political authorities, which he quoted at length and often out of the context, time, and space to which they originally referred. In addition, Milic also presented a panegyric to Dobrica Cosic, not omitting, in this context, Djilas either. Milic's conceit and obsession with "demystifications of history," which could at the beginning perhaps have been even amusing to someone, looked a bit pathetic at the end of the trial.

Dragomir Olujic made a fairly brief speech stating that he had no intention of defending his texts and that he did not want to make a final speech. In his short but pretentious statement he, nevertheless, managed to compare the proceedings and the trial of "the six" with trials in tsarist Russia and to describe it as "a final settling of accounts with 1968."

The third accused, Nikolic, in his final speech tried first, as he said, to illustrate through a sociological approach the background to this trial which, in his view, too, is a "trial of thought." His analysis ended with conclusions that do not, however, go beyond the frameworks of the well-known speculations about the "political balance of forces" in connection with this trial. Nikolic spoke mostly of his political convictions and engaged in polemics about the assessments contained in the indictment against him, the second accused, as being "counterrevolutionary positions."

In this part of his speech, which by its correct tone differed from Milic and Olujic's speeches, Nikolic described his position as "socialist and democratic," and stressed that "socialism is inseparable from democracy," whose gains it takes over from bourgeois society but which it makes more incisive through social ownership and economic and social self-management.

Judge Zoran Stojkovic's council will pronounce its verdict on Monday.

FRG FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT 1 FEBRUARY

Djuranovic Receives Genscher

LD011824 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1502 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Feb (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, SFRY Presidency president, today received at the Palace of the Federation Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG vice chancellor and foreign affairs minister. Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, who is host to the FRG head of diplomacy, also attended the talks.

In lengthy, cordial, and open talks they discussed the current world situation, particularly in the light of the recent Shultz-Gromyko meeting in Geneva and their agreement on disarmament negotiations that are to begin next month. Both sides welcomed the Soviet-American agreement on disarmament negotiations. It was noted that these negotiations can, under certain conditions, create a fresh climate in international relations.

The significance of the international community's efforts, through its participation and constructive pressure, to contribute to a successful course of these negotiations was emphasized. The successful course of the disarmament negotiations can and must also contribute to the resolution of other major problems encumbering present-day world trends. In this context, the significance of the European countries' actions and in particular of the Stockholm conference aimed at strengthening measures of trust and security was stressed.

Djuranovic and Genscher said the CSCE 10th anniversary presented a good opportunity for a fresh incentive to strengthen European security and cooperation in the years to come.

During the part of the talks dealing with the international economic situation, the developing countries' difficult position and the link between the arms race and development problems were noted. Also stressed was the need to strengthen the currently stagnating North-South dialogue in the direction of searching for a joint solution to outstanding international economic problems, in particular in spheres where urgent answers are expected. Both sides pointed out that European countries were expected to make their contribution in finding ways for the global North-South negotiations.

Genscher Holds News Conference

LD011829 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1429 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Feb (TANJUG) -- Hans-Dietrich Genscher, West German vice chancellor and foreign affairs minister, stated that Yugoslav-West German relations were developing favorably and expressed satisfaction over his talks with Yugoslav personalities. He appraised his talks in Belgrade as useful, open, and constructive.

At a news conference before leaving Belgrade, Hans-Dietrich Genscher said talks during his meetings with Veselin Djuranovic, Milka Planinc, and Raif Dizdarevic covered all aspects of bilateral cooperation and a series of international questions. According to him, the two sides positively assessed the beginning of talks between the two superpowers on questions of arms control. Genscher said this was a strategic decision and not a question of strategic maneuvering by one side or the other. According to Genscher, the great powers should widen the range of subjects under discussion. He added that the other European countries should also contribute to the dialogue. Genscher stated that Yugoslavia had in the past played, and could in the future play an important role in European affairs, not only in the Nonaligned Movement, but also as a prominent country of the old continent.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher said his talks had also covered questions of developing economic and other bilateral relations and cooperation. He also stressed that the FRG understood Yugoslavia's efforts to reprogram its debts.

The FRG foreign minister ended his visit to Yugoslavia and left Belgrade early this afternoon. He was seen off at the airport by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and other Yugoslav personages. Also present at his departure was Gisela Rheker, FRG ambassador in Belgrade.

Statement Issued on Visit

LD011859 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1442 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Feb (TANJUG) -- A Yugoslav statement on the visit by Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs, has been released to the press in Belgrade. The statement says that in addition to the talks with his host, Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, Genscher was also received by Veselin Djuranovic, SFRY Presidency president, and Milka Planinc, Federal Executive Council president.

Throughout the talks, which were meaningful and were held in an open and cordial atmosphere, a detailed review of the state of bilateral relations and cooperation in the most important spheres was made, the statement says. The two sides also exchanged views on topical international political and economic issues.

Both sides agreed that bilateral relations and cooperation are developing favorably and in a stable way on the principles of mutual respect and interest despite the differences in the two countries' internal development and their international positions. It was stated again that there existed enduring interest on both sides in continuing and increasing cooperation in all of the relevant fields. In this connection, particular emphasis was placed on the importance of working political dialogues. The two sides expressed their belief that this will also contribute to further consolidating mutual trust and facilitate surmouting the open issues of bilateral cooperation.

Particular attention was focused in this connection on the complex of economic and financial relations. Both sides agreed that trade was constantly improving and stressed the need for its further balancing. They also came out in favor of a more daring development of modern forms of economic cooperation, above all joint investments and cooperation in third markets.

Attention was also drawn to the new opportunities provided by changes in the Yugoslav laws regulating foreign economic relations. Both sides expressed their belief that this will lead to increased economic cooperation. The importance of tourism for economic cooperation and the further promotion of overall relations was also stressed.

Reference was also made to the implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program in Yugoslavia and of the proposed rescheduling of a portion of Yugoslavia's foreign debts over several years. Foreign Minister Genscher repeated his government's understanding for the efforts Yugoslavia was making and stressed that his country will continue its support.

Both sides agreed, the statement stresses, that Yugoslav-EEC relations and cooperation were developing favorably and expressed their conviction that the existing difficulties would be surmounted in the same spirit. The two sides also expressed their belief that this same spirit will be found during the forthcoming negotiations on the resumption of and improvement in trade and financial cooperation.

It was also stressed that Yugoslav citizens temporarily working or residing in the FRG represented an important factor in the development of bilateral relations and strengthening of mutual understanding. Political support was expressed for the talks being conducted between the two countries' appropriate organs on the search for a mutually acceptable solution to the employment problem of those Yugoslavs returning home for good.

In connection with the strengthening and building of mutual trusts, the Yugoslav side pointed to the topicality of the problem of anti-Yugoslav subversive and terrorist activity by some sections of extremist emigrees. It was agreed that appropriate organs should increase their contacts and cooperation to find solutions to these and similar issues under their purview. Emphasis was also placed on the particular importance of the information media's objective reporting about internal developments and bilateral relations for the stability of relations and strengthening of trust between the two countries.

In the field of topical international subjects, most attention was devoted to East-West relations and the situation in Europe; the problem of arms reduction and disarmament; relations between developed and developing countries; the Nonaligned Movement's present activity; and the most pressing hotbeds of crisis.

The statement continues: Both sides agreed that international political relations remain dangerously exacerbated but believe initial encouraging signs have appeared that they are developing in a more positive direction. In this connection, support was expressed for the outcome of the recent Gromyko-Shultz meeting in Geneva and for the great powers' orientation towards an improvement in mutual relations and further talks. Hope was also expressed that this would have a positive effect on the work of the Stockholm conference and other talks on the disarmament problem. Reference was made to the possibilities of and the need for all European countries to contribute positively to the improvement of the general climate in Europe and to step up dialogue and cooperation aimed at renewing and consolidating detente as a European and world process. Foreign Minister Genscher stressed the importance of the nonaligned and neutral countries for the further successful work of the Stockholm conference. In relation to this, the importance of the 10th anniversary of the Helsinki conference and the 40th anniversary of the United Nations was also stressed.

Considerable attention was devoted to international economic relations, particularly the problems of the world economic recovery, over-indebtedness, hunger, and the development of the poorest countries. Attention was drawn to the interdependence between world economic recovery and the urgent just and lasting solution of these problems. The importance and role of bilateral actions, world financial institutions, and the United Nations in all this was also stressed. The possibility of new international initiatives was discussed within this context.

Foreign Minister Genscher expressed an interest in the main direction of the nonaligned countries' present activity and their greater involvement in the search for the solutions to the most significant international political and economic problems. He stressed that the policy of nonalignment and the Nonaligned Movement represented important elements of stability in the world and had a positive effect on present international developments.

The problem of the pressing hotbeds of crisis (the Middle East, Central America, southern Africa, etc.) and the way to solve them were also reviewed. Support was expressed for all constructive efforts aimed at expediting solutions to these problems in a comprehensive and just way, the statement stresses.

ITALY'S CRAXI, ANDREOTTI PAY 2-DAY VISIT

Officials Welcome Visitors

LD011549 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Dragan Petrovic reports on the arrival of Bettino Craxi at Belgrade airport:

The Italian visitor was met and welcomed by President of the Federal Executive Council [FEC] Milka Planinc. Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs Giulio Andreotti also arrived in our country with the Italian prime minister. In addition to Milka Planinc, his arrival was also attended by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Branislav Ikonic, president of the Executive Council of the Serbian Assembly; and Milenko Bojanic, federal secretary for foreign trade.

After the national anthems had been played, the Italian prime minister inspected the honor guard, had a cordial meeting with Italians who live and work in Yugoslavia, and then left for his residence. During the 2 hours left before the opening of official Yugoslav-Italian talks in the Palace of the Federation, Bettino Craxi will visit the memorial center and place flowers on President Tito's grave and will also lay a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier on Mount Avala.

At the end of this report from Belgrade airport, allow me to mention a curious incident illustrating the dynamism of our country's foreign political activity. If protocol had not functioned perfectly, the Italian prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, who were arriving in Yugoslavia for a visit, and FRG Minister of Foreign Affairs Hans-Dietrich Genscher, whom we saw off 15 minutes earlier, might have found themselves at the airport at the same time.

Official Talks Begin

LD012257 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2047 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Feb (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc and Bettino Craxi, respective prime ministers of Yugoslavia and Italy, today stated that cooperation between the two countries was developing successfully and in line with traditional good-neighborly relations that exist between the two countries. This was stated during the official talks between the Yugoslav and the Italian delegations that started today, soon after the Italian prime minister's arrival in Yugoslavia for a 2-day official visit.

Milka Planinc, FEC president, and Bettino Craxi, the Italian prime minister, held separate, tete-a-tete talks this morning. At the same time, the two foreign ministers, Raif Dizdarevic and Giulio Andreotti, and their aides had talks on how to promote bilateral relations and on the international situation.

The talks between the two sides will be resumed tomorrow. Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, will receive Prime Minister Craxi in the White Palace tomorrow. The Italian guest will also be received by Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and by Marjan Rozic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference.

In the talks between Milka Planinc, FEC president, and Prime Minister Bettino Craxi particular attention was paid to the promotion of economic relations, which, although developing successfully, have not reached the desired level which would satisfy both sides' needs. These talks were held in a very cordial, open, and constructive atmosphere. The two sides stressed the importance of the Osimo agreements, the 10th anniversary of which will be marked at the end of this year, and emphasized that this document strengthened the foundations of friendly and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries. The Yugoslav side stressed that a law should be passed as soon as possible regulating the global protection of the Slovene minority which would lead to the strengthening of mutual trust.

It was agreed that economic cooperation between the two countries is quite balanced -- coverage of Yugoslav imports from Italy by exports to that country is 97 percent -- a balance which Yugoslavia would like to achieve in its trade with other EEC member-countries. The talks also focused on the opportunities for promoting industrial cooperation, joint investments, and foreign investments following the adoption of a new law on foreign investments in Yugoslavia.

Milka Planinc, FEC president, pointed to the attitude Yugoslavia has adopted in negotiations with foreign partners and to the efforts that our country is making in order that it might reach a long-term deal. Yugoslavia expects the Italian side to continue to extend its support in this sphere as it has done up to now. The Yugoslav side also pointed out the problem of restricting Yugoslav exports to EEC countries, which in fact puts a brake on the participation of the Yugoslav economy in the international division of labor.

In talks on cooperation in the sphere of fishing, the two sides discussed the possibilities of opening the doors to broader cooperation in this sphere.

Italian Prime Minister Craxi stressed cooperation between Yugoslavia and Italy as exemplary in the area of the Mediterranean and a pillar on which stable cooperation between countries of this region can rest. The two premiers also stressed the need to intensify international activity in order for the Mediterranean to become a zone of peace and international cooperation. Particular warning was sounded about the danger from crisis hotbeds in this part of the world such as the Middle East. Though occupying different international positions, Yugoslavia and Italy have in this respect similar views when it is a question of the need to resolve this crisis by peaceful means.

The talks between the two foreign affairs ministers encompassed the situation in Europe following the Gromyko-Shultz meeting in Geneva, the proposed reactivation of the nonaligned countries on the international scene, and the forthcoming activities in the EEC, which Italy chairs in the present 6-month mandate.

In these talks the need was stressed to continue the North-South dialogue, which has reached an impasse, as well as activities that should mark the 40th anniversary of the United Nations and the 10th anniversary of the Helsinki Final Act. Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, pointed out the nonaligned countries' readiness to commit themselves to formulating a joint strategy in negotiations with developed countries. The two sides noted that a positive climate has been created in the world with the beginning of the Geneva talks and that to this end the Stockholm CSCE should definitely make use of this climate.

Planinc Hosts Banquet

LD012222 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1931 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Feb (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, FEC president, this evening hosted a banquet in honor of Bettino Craxi, prime minister of the Republic of Italy. Guests at the banquet included representatives of Yugoslavia's sociopolitical, economic, and cultural life, as well as the Italian prime minister's aides. Toasts were exhanged during the banquet which was held in a cordial and warm atmosphere.

Planinc Toast

LD012232 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1910 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Feb (TANJUG) -- Addressing her guest Bettino Craxi, the Italian prime minister, Milka Planinc, FEC president, said in her toast:

"Mutual trust and understanding are a firm guarantee for the successful joint overcoming of the difficulties and problems arising in the course of the very diversified and meaningful cooperation between our two countries. I am convinced that these talks, too, will be of mutual benefit and will contribute considerably to the further consolidation and development of friendly relations and cooperation. This implies that our bilateral relations have become traditionally good and exemplary. They should, therefore, be viewed as a sign of encouragement for Europe and the Mediterranean.

"There are many reasons why we should be satisfied with the development of our overall bilateral relations in all spheres. The Osimo agreements helped us to overcome the situation inherited from the past and to make a joint contribution to peace and stability in Europe and to wider international cooperation. In this way we paved the way for the further development of friendship and long-term cooperation between our two countries."

Continuing her toast Milka Planinc made reference to economic relations and stated:

"We attach great importance to the continued fostering and development of all the aspects of our economic relations. It is of vital importance for both sides to continue to invest necessary efforts and to undertake appropriate measures in order to improve the existing opportunities and create new ones for a further increase in the volume of overall economic cooperation, for ensuring furhter growth and diversification in trade, for increasing financial cooperation and encouraging mutually beneficial aspects of joint investment.

"It is often stressed that today Yugoslavia and Italy could be taken as an example of good-neighborly relations. We have created conditions for freedom and most extensive movement of our peoples and achievements, for the exchange of experiences, and for joint creativity. Efforts to bring our peoples closer together and to make them understand each other better come from both directions. Significant links and cooperation in the field of culture, tourism, and border cooperation have had a great impact on the development and strengthening of bilateral relations."

Speaking then about minorities in neighboring countries, Milka Planic stated, among other things: "It is known that Yugoslavia, by proceeding from democratic principles and lasting orientation toward the development of good-neighborly relations, is deeply convinced that sections of the Yugoslav peoples living in neighboring countries, who manifest without hindrance their national identity, are increasingly becoming a factor of unity, of strengthening mutual trust, and a real factor of good-neighborliness and mutual understanding.

"We therefore believe that national minorities in our countries -- the Slovenes in Italy and the Italians in Yugoslavia -- represent a living link to which we must, in bilateral relations, pay great attention and constantly create conditions for full equality, for the preservation of their national identity, and for the realization of their complete protection. Their further unhindered development is a guarantee of even firmer bridges of friendship and cooperation between us."

Recalling that international politics and economic relations have been for many years in a deep crisis, the FEC president continued: "The world economic crisis has particularly gravely affected the developing countries living with the burden of huge debts. It has been ascertained that the repayment of debts will not be possible unless these countries are given the opportunity for economic development. This cannot be a problem only for the banking and financial institutions, but is also a foremost political issue. To resolve development problems is a fundamental factor in the struggle for independence and progress in the world."

Milka Planinc then went on to express the hope that Italy, in its present position as chairman of the European Community, will make its contribution to finding new ways and methods to create equitable and mutually useful relations between countries of the European Community and developing countries.

Referring to some international problems, the FEC president then said: "It is on our continent that the greatest confrontation between the superpowers and blocs occurs. We are convinced that the resumption of the Geneva negotiations has opened better prospects for the successful work of the Stockholm conference. It is, however, necessary for all conference participants to take advantage of this new atmosphere and to make their direct contribution to the work of the conference. The Nonaligned Movement, as an independent international factor, has made considerable contribution to the struggle for peace and to the solving of international problems and overcoming of crises, on the basis of equality and full participation of all countries, regardless of their size and power. All these efforts are aimed at improving international relations and relying on negotiations as the only way of solving all conflicts.

"This year is a year of significant anniversaries: the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, the 40th anniversary of the United Nations, and the 10th anniversary of the Helsinki CSCE. The marking of these anniversaries will emphasize the irreplaceable role of this world organization and the democratic principles on which it is based, as well as the vitality of the CSCE process that changed the character of relations between European countries. I also want to stress that we are on the eve of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Osimo agreements, which represent a unique contribution to the strengthening of cooperation and security in Europe and are an example of an effective implementation of the Helsinki Final Act when solving controversial issues in bilateral relations. We would be pleased if this significant anniversary is marked by further positive results in the already very successful implementation of the Osimo agreements and in overall bilateral relations."

Sukrija Receives Craxi

LD021436 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Services in Serbo-Croatian 1117 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Feb (TANJUG) -- Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presideium, today received Bettino Craxi, general secretary of the PSI [Italian Socialist Party] and prime minister, who is paying an official visit to our country.

In a lengthy and friendly conversation they exchanged views on the international situation with special reference to the activity and role of progressive parties and movements at the present time. Both sides expressed their conviction that the worsened international situation, the many focal points of crisis, and the acute problems in relations between the developed and the developing countries require all progressive and democratic forces to become decisively involved to the advantage of peace and security and further efforts to build equitable international economic and political relations.

The evaluation was made during the meeting that relations between the LCY and the PSI are good and that they represent an important integral part of overall Yugoslav-Italian relations and cooperation. Both sides expressed their readiness to develop all-round Yugoslav-Italian cooperation in economic and other spheres. The agreement was expressed to further improve relations between the LCY and the PSI, in the interest of the development of good-neighborly relations and friendship between the peoples of our two countries.

Gennaro Acquaviva, political adviser of the president of the Italian Council of Ministers; Borislav Milosevic, head of the Department of International Cooperation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and other personages took part in the talks which passed in a cordial atmosphere.

SAWPY's Rozic Meets With Craxi

LD021328 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1158 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 2 Feb (TANJUG) -- Dr Marjan Rozic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, had talks today with Bettino Craxi, Italian prime minister and PSI secretary.

During a friendly conversation, the two sides stressed the importance of the traditionally good and well-developed relations between the SAWPY and the PSI. Reference was also made to cooperation between other sociopolitical organizations that have contributed to the development of all-round good-neighborly relations between the two countries.

Rozic stressed in particular that the earliest possible comprehensive protection of the Slovene minority in Italy is important in this context.

For his part, Bettino Craxi stressed the interest with which developments in neighboring Yugoslavia are followed in Italy. He underlined the preoccupation of the PSI and of the Italian Government regarding the long-term solution of economic and social problems confronting Italian society.

The further development of relations between the SAWPY and the PSI at all levels and in various areas of interest to both sides was emphasized during the talks.

Planinc, Craxi Conclude Talks

LD021457 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1328 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Feb (TANJUG) -- During concluding talks between FEC President Milka Planinc and Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, together with their associates, in the Palace of the Federation in Belgrade at noon today, both sides stressed the usefulness of such meetings and of the exchange of views between senior representatives of the two countries.

Despite differences in the international position of Yugoslavia and Italy, both sides pointed out the identity or proximity of the evaluations and views as far as efforts to strengthen peace and security in the world are concerned.

Both sides assessed that bilateral relations and cooperation are developing very successfully and stressed in this connection that Yugoslavia and Italy offer an outstanding example of good-neighborly ties.

FEC President Milka Planinc and Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi paid special attention to further promotion of all forms of cooperation between the two neighboring and friendly countries.

At the end of the talks today, Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi invited Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc to visit Italy. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and the date will be fixed in due course.

Final Meeting Held

LD021729 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1517 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Feb (TANJUG) -- In the White Palace at Dedinje, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Bettino Craxi, prime minister of the Republic of Italy, who is on an official visit to Yugoslavia. The reception and the talks were also attended by Milka Planinc, FEC president, Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and other Yugoslav officials. On the Italian side the reception was attended by Guilio Andreotti, the Italian foreign minister, and other guests.

During the prolonged friendly talks the most topical international problems were discussed. Particular attention was focused on East-West relations and in the same context to the recent Shultz-Gromyko meeting in Geneva. Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi welcomed the agreement reached between the two powers on the resumption of negotiations on the nuclear weapons complex and expressed their hope that these negotaitions would pave the way for a wider global political dialogue.

The need was also stressed for the entire international community to play a positive role in creating an atmosphere conducive to the favorable outcome of the Geneva dialogue and to the direct involvement of as many countries as possible in the negotiating process, within the framework of existing mechanisms such as the United Nations, the Stockholm conference, and other forums.

Reference was also made to the activity of nonaligned and neutral countries in this process. It was stated that the arms race and its escalation into new areas would threaten the whole world. It was stressed in this connection that the international community should not remain merely as a passive observer and that world problems could not be solved without participation by small- and medium-sized countries.

The two sides voiced their concern over the old hotbeds of crisis and the creation of new ones at the risk of more serious disturbances in the world. Also discussed at the talks were international economic problems, the status of developing countries, and the need for them to become equal factors in international economic relations since without this their problems cannot be successfully resolved.

A positive assessment of bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and Italy was also made during the talks. Both sides expressed their readiness to continue expansion.

After the talks Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, gave a luncheon for Bettino Craxi, prime minister of Italy. Other guests were also present at the luncheon.

Craxi Leaves for Rome

LD021921 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1741 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Belgrade, February 2 (TANJUG) -- Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi ended a two-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia and left here for Rome this evening. At the Belgrade airport, the high-ranking guest from Italy was seen off by Yugoslav Federal Premier Milka Planinc.

Statement Issued On Visit

LD021948 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1746 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Feb (TANJUG) -- A press statement on the visit to Yugoslavia by Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi was released in Belgrade this evening. The statement says:

"At the invitation of Milka Planinc, FEC president, Bettino Craxi, Italian prime minister, paid an official and friendly visit to the SFRY on 1 and 2 February 1985.

Prime Minister Craxi was received by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency; Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and Marjan Rozic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference. On all three occasions talks were held on the development of Yugoslav-Italian relations and the most topical international issues.

During the 2-day talks, which were held in a cordial, friendly, and constructive atmosphre, Milka Planinc, FEC President, and Bettino Craxi, Italian Council of Ministers president, reviewed in detail the state of and prospects for bilateral relations and cooperation. They also exchanged views on topical world issues.

The two prime ministers noted that Yugoslav-Italian relations represented an example of good-neighborly relations.

Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Giulio Andreotti, minister of foreign affairs, had separate talks during this visit.

It was noted that the relations between the two neighboring and friendly countries were very good and stable and that cooperation was developing successfully in many spheres. With particular satisfaction, reference was made to the fundamental contribution by the Osimo agreements to the development of such meaningful good-neighborly relations. Both sides confirmed that constant bilateral dialogue at a high political level contributes significantly to consolidating mutual trust and understanding. Readiness was expressed to continue the intensive and friendly exchange of views and meetings by statesmen of the two countries in the future.

The state of economic relations between the two countries was positively assessed. Particular emphasis was laid on the fact that, in the past period, the commodity exchange had considerably increased and had become balanced. It was pointed out that in economic relations there were still many insufficiently tapped possibilities, in particular with regard to higher forms of economic cooperation."

The statement adds that the talks also dealt with other issues and problems of cooperation between the two countries.

Possibilities for promoting economic and financial cooperation between the SFRY and the EEC, which Italy chairs in the first months of 1985, were discussed in greater detail.

"Full attention was devoted in the talks -- the press statement says -- to issues of promoting further the position and rights of members of the Slovene national minority in Italy, as well as of the Italian one in Yugoslavia. It was agreed that successful solution of this issue contributes essentially to strengthening understanding and friendship between the two countries. The Yugoslav side presented its interest to attach particular importance, within the framework of carrying out one of the provisions of the Osimo agreement complex, to the speedier adoption of the law for overall protection of the Slovene national minority in Italy. Hope was expressed that this law would be in line with the demands and expectations of the Slovene national minority.

The Italian side reiterated its readiness to speed the adoption of this law.

The two sides see the forthcoming observance of the 10th anniversary of the Osimo agreements as a significant confirmation of such relations and cooperation, as well as an incentive to resolve outstanding issues in these spheres.

During the talks views were exchanged in detail about topical international issues. On this occasion an identity of the proximity of views on many issues became prominent. It was agreed that there was a need for decisive action by all members of the international community aimed at surmounting the present unfavorable state of international relations. The importance that Yugoslavia and Italy attach to the strengthening of peace, security, and confidence in Europe was stressed. It was agreed that full attention should be paid to all the proposals and initiatives conducive to the progress of the Stockholm conference and to the entire process of the CSCE. In this context, the Italian side stressed the active role and great importance of the proposals made by a group of neutral and nonaligned countries of Europe.

Particular emphasis was placed on the fact that the 10th anniversary of the Helsinki Final Act should be used as an opportunity for the further practical recognition of this international charter's principles and provisions. Both sides stressed the great importance of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations and expressed their desire for the marking of this event to contribute to the implementation of the original spirit of the UN Charter.

It was stressed that the increasingly difficult position of developing countries and the continued exacerbation of the problem of their debts was becoming an increasingly serious political problem requiring urgent solution, since otherwise there would not be any significant improvement in overall relations and stability in the world.

During the talks the Yugoslav side drew attention to the increased activity of nonaligned countries aimed at solving international, political, and economic problems and establishing universal detente. It also stressed that all the efforts by the Nonaligned Movement were aimed at helping the recovery of international relations and negotiations as the only means of solving conflicts.

The Italian side stressed the positive role and great importance of the activity of the nonaligned countries, particularly in overcoming the state of tension in international relations.

Both sides agreed that, regardless of their differing international status, there was a wide scope for cooperation between the two countries and for investing joint constructive efforts to solve international problems. Both sides expressed their readiness to hold consultations and to cooperate on the international scene."

UPCOMING SFRY-ROMANIAN MEETING PREVIEWED

LD022247 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1840 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Yugoslavia-Romania: Neighbours and Friends" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, February 2 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav State Presidency President Veselin Djuranovic and Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu are expected to review the current situation in Europe at their upcoming meeting in Bucharest. The topic will no doubt be discussed in the light of the recent Gromyko-Shultz meeting which has opened certain prospects for an improvement of the general situation in the world.

In addition to analyzing bilateral relations, Djuranovic and Ceausescu will discuss also crisis spots, disarmament and activities aimed at promoting relations and cooperation in the Balkans. Yugoslavia and Romania both urge a further strengthening of international confidence and promotion of security and peace towards enabling the establishment of more equitable political and economic relations in the world.

The development of relations and cooperation with neighbours being one of the lasting priorities in Yugoslavia's foreign policy, it is only natural that Yugoslavia has had a number of important meetings with neighbours early this year and carried out a wide exchange of opinions with them on bilateral relations and topical international political and economic questions.

Yugoslavia has so far had the largest number of summit meetings with Romania -- Presidents Tito and Ceausescu met 17 times.

The tradition has been continued. At least one Yugoslav-Romanian summit meeting is held a year, further contributing to the promotion of good-neighbour relations and cooperation.

Relations between the two countries at the social-political level, in cultural-educational cooperation and scientific-technical exchange have steadily been on an upturn. However, economic relations somewhat lag behind the high level of political cooperation and are therefore expected to be discussed at the upcoming meeting of the two heads of state.

Delegation Departs for Romania

LD032233 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2156 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Feb (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, left late tonight for a friendly working visit to Romania at the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania and general secretary of the RCP.

President Djuranovic and President Ceausescu will hold talks on bilateral cooperation between the two neighboring, friendly, socialist countries and on current international issues.

Milenko Bojanic, federal secretary for foreign trade; Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs; and other personages left with Veselin Djuranovic for a visit to Romania.

At Dunav railway station in Belgrade, Veselin Djuranovic was seen off by Stane Dolanc, member of the SFRY Presidency; Nusa Kersevan, vice president of the Yugoslav Assembly; Colonel General Petar Gracanin, chief of the Yugoslav People's Army General Staff; Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; and other personages. Marian Pavelescu, charge de'affairs of the Romanian Embassy in Belgrade, was also at the station to see them off.

DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR IRAN TRADE TALKS

LD311735 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1140 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, January 31 (TANJUG) -- A Yugoslav delegation headed by government member Nedeljko Mandic left for Iran today. The Yugoslav and Iranian delegation will talk on the further promotion of overall economic cooperation and trade in this year and the coming period. Yugoslav-Iranian trade last year totalled close to 500 million dollars.

JUDGE SENTENCES 24 FOR PUBLIC DISORDER IN SPLIT

LD031704 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1536 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Summary] Split, 3 Feb (TANJUG) -- Split's municipal judge today handed down sentence on persons who either insulted or disparaged citizens' socialist, patriotic or national sentiments by singing nationalistic songs in public places on 31 January and 2 February.

For singing nationalistic songs at Split railway station on 31 January during the send off for military recruits leaving for their military service in the Yugoslav People's Army, four persons received 60 days imprisonment each, four received 50 days, one received 40 days and one received 10 days. Three minors, all from Split, will be tried separately because (?records) have to be obtained first from the relevant organs. Nine persons were fined 1,500 dinars each for shouting and making a commotion the same day at the bus station also while seeing off friends and relatives for their military service.

The municipal judge also punished five persons for singing nationalistic songs in the bus traveling between Split and Trogir on 2 February. They received prison sentences of 30 days each.

SPLIT CONCERT STOPPED AFTER BOMB THREAT

AU031501 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Through TANJUG we have received an announcement from Split on a false threat at the concert given by Lepa Brena [popular folk singer]. During the concert, held in a Split sports hall last night, security organs asked the audience to leave the hall. The reason for this was the false, obviously provocative information given by an unknown person who phoned the Split radio editorial broad and informed them that an explosive had been planted somewhere in the hall.

As a precautionary measure, security organs halted the concert through quick intervention, and the audience, about 4,000 spectators, left the hall with understanding. Expert organs of the public security service discovered that the report was false.

The announcement issued by the Split Communal Secretariat for Internal Affairs says that this false report cannot be characterized in way other than the crude act of someone who obviously had as his only aim to provoke and upset the citizens at the concert.

MIKULIC COMMENTS ON 'SPECIAL PURPOSE' PRODUCTION

AU021836 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jan 85 p 6

[Text] Banja Luka, 27 Jan (TANJUG) -- After visiting nine composite organizations of associated labor in Bosnia-Hercegovina, where he had talks on the implementation of the economic stabilization program with emphasis on better utilization of capacities, increased labor productivity, economical operations, and increased exports, Branko Mikulic, member of the SFRY Presidium, made a statement to TANJUG.

He noted that during this visit -- on which he was accompanied by Comrade Ivica Blazevic and Stanko Tomic -- work collectives that deal with special purpose production [naenska proizvodnja -- euphemism for military industry] were visited. We did this because our country is understandably interested in carrying out the development of this industry and, on the other hand, because the development of this industry provides an incentive to overall industrial development in the regions where the industry is located, as well as the country in general, and because the development of this industry fuels technological progress as such, not only in our country but in the whole world.

I would remind you that along with the reduction during the past few years of the federal budget's share in the social product form 8.5 percent in 1980 to 5.8 percent in 1984, the share of funds for the Armed Forces in the social product decreased from 6.13 percent to 5.82 percent in the first stage, to 5.2 percent in the second stage, and last year was reduced to 4.13 percent, which was below the minimum necessary for the modernization and regular functioning of the Armed Forces. Proceeding from the assessment that this may endanger vital interests in the preparations for the country's defense, the decision was adopted that the funds for the armed forces this year should account for 4.8 percent of the social product, which again is 0.4 percent below the level determined earlier. This will be partly corrected through the fulfillment of some obligations toward the Armed Forces from previous years. Even so, the share of the funds for the Yugoslav People's Army in the social product will not exceed 5.03 percent.

The general impression of the visit is that all the organizations are critically reviewing what they have achieved in the development of self-management, and that proposals are being prepared to advance self-managing production relations. We have also noted that all the associated labor organizations have made tremendous advances in their development in the past few years. In addition to the modernization of the capacities, several hundred engineers and other professional cadres work in all these organizations, and some organization have thousands of highly skilled and skilled workers and workers with secondary education. It is obvious that all the associated labor organizations devote increasing attention to investment in science, research, and development, Branko Mikulic pointed out, among other things.

DOLANC ON RESPONSIBILITY, DEBTS, NATIONALITIES

AU312034 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 26 Jan 85 p 2

[Excerpts] In a conversation with sociopolitical workers of Gorenjska, Stane Dolanc, member of the SFRY Presidency, drew attention to the most current problems in our country and ranked among them the question of responsibility. He said:

"People all over the country are sharply asking who is responsible for us landing in the present situation. They are not posing it in order that heads may roll, but so that we may learn some sense and may thoroughly change our attitude to life, mainly to life in all the most important spheres of society: economy, politics, culture, and all other essential spheres. When we speak about responsibility, we also have before our eyes the fact that this problem is being posed in a different way, too. Through responsibility some people try to call into question many achievements of the revolution and to compromise the LC policy, the personalities of Tito and Kardelj, and to call into question our entire sociopolitical system. The problem of responsibility is very important, for we will, by properly putting the question of responsibility for the conduct of policy and for economic decisions, disarm those who want to pose the question of responsibilty for completely different reasons than we do."

Speaking about the present economic difficulties in our country, he said: "With all the most sober and realistic assessments we have come to the conclusion that we ourselves cannot repay our foreign debt without causing serious and grave disturbances in our socioeconomic relations. Therefore, we decided to turn also to foreign aid, to borrow further to tide us over until we can repay debts by our own efforts, so that we may maintain our personal and social standard of living at a level which corresponds to our production results, and so that we may build into the stabilization policy the elements necessary to prevent an even more serious lagging behind in world technological development."

One of the causes of less successful business operations, in Stane Dolanc's opinion, is excessive administration.

Speaking about the functioning of the political system, he said that there is nobody in Yugoslavia who proposes that the fundamental values of our system be changed. There are no antagonisms in this respect in any republic or province or in any federal organ. Anybody wagering that there is antagonism would lose his bet. Regarding the functioning of the system, we must define precisely these matters and then change matters following constitutional procedure, if we decide to do so.

Stane Dolanc also paid considerable attention to the position of the Slovene people and in this connection to the minorities of the Yugoslav peoples in other states, and to some national problems in Yugoslavia.

He denounced those who misuse and falsify the slogan about a united Slovenia. He said that in his conversation in Pristina he meant nationalist and demagogical political slogans that are in the service of a certain hegemonistic policy. "The slogan about modern united Slovenia is now used by well-known White Guard war criminal Zebot [Prof Ciril Zebot of Georgetown University] and Blue Guard Sirc [Dr Ljubo Sirc of Glasgow University], who speak about a central European Catholic federation to contain Slovenia, Croatia, and so forth, by which proposal they equate the independent state of Croatia with united Slovenia. Of course this is a different notion; it is a notion of united Slovenia that must be stated much more precisely, but I had no intention to expound on it in Pristina.

"The Macedonians have the same problems. We are lucky in that the Austrians, the Italians, and the Hungarians admit that there is a Slovene minority in their states. The Greeks and Bulgarians do not admit this about the Macedonian minority. We will persist to the end in having the problem of our minority in Bulgaria and Greece treated in the same way as the problem of the Slovene minority in Austria, Italy, and Hungary. This is not just a problem of Macedonia, but of Yugoslavia. Yugoslavia has never forgotten its obligations to the entity of peoples and to the nationality question. It will carry out these obligations, but here we must deal with actual facts and take into account the real situation in which we live. We are signatories to a number of documents with which we have recognized the borders that exist in Europe. Therefore an evolution has occurred objectively even in such notions as a united Slovenia. There are some individuals who exploit this notion and who demagogically postulate free united Slovenia, joined in a central European catholic federation which means a destruction of Yugoslavia."

DJUKIC URGES ELIMINATION OF NATIONALISM

LD020534 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1818 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 1 Feb (TANJUG) -- To hush up nationalism is dangerous because this benefits only our opponents. It is bad to dramatize things, as well as to hide them from the public, yet at the same time ask the public to contribute to overcoming this evil. We expect much from the forthcoming session of the President of the Federal Board of the Federation of National Liberation War Veterans' Association [SUBNOR] of Yugoslavia on nationalism, but we do not attach to it an excessive significance in view of the fact that such matters are not resolved at sessions. The struggle against nationalism must be our daily obligation, Ilija Djukic, president of the SUBNOR Federal Board Presidium, said in his talks with journalists today. The reason for the talks was the forthcoming session planned to be held in the middle of this month.

Speaking about the participation of SUBNOR in the debate on the proposed conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee Plenum, Djukic stressed that what our reality needs today is creative restlessness and not petty official's tranquility and plodding at the job. The public expects more from veterans because it has been our organization as being prominently consistent with the principles of the revolution. There have also been those who have demanded more resolutely that we brand the guilty, he went on. It should, however, be known that there is no political center where slogans are chanted, but that all subjects of the system should carry out their part of the job.

The struggle against nationalism has been one of the prominent questions in the debate on the proposed conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee Plenum. But the further one goes from the grass roots, the more the intensity of the debate abates. It is also up to the higher bodies to be active in discussing these problems. In preparing the forthcoming session, we noted with great surprise that there is very little analytical material on the causes of nationalism at the federal level. It is necessary to examine more deeply and broadly the causes and consequences, to aspire to making the struggle against nationalism a component of every segment of society, and to have this struggle assume an all-people and a general political character, Djukic said.

In his assessment, the most pronounced cause of nationalism is the excessive politicization of particularist interests. This makes for various "isms" and regrouping of forces, which relevant cadres are joining in the desire to present themselves as the only protectors of national interests. The fact is, Djukic stressed, that nationalism is least pronounced among workers in production. They do not stand up to be counted and they have common aims. We, who have guaranteed salaries, have time to meditate, Djukic said.

It is necessary to differentiate what is national affirmation and what is nationalism. There are attempts today to replace brotherhood and unity with slogans about togetherness. This leads to national coexistence, and this is not what we fought for. At times, the question is also raised whether nationalism should be discussed only in "one's own environment" or should there be reaction to such phenomena regardless of where they manifest themselves. We have not set boundaries, Djukic said, and surely we shall not behave in this respect as if in the market. An attempt is also made to give respectability to the thesis that "there is no more nationalism in our country than elsewhere." We demand that everyone assess nationalism as class comrades and fight against it both "in our own home" and wherever it emerges.

The greatest weakness in the struggle against nationalism is the fact that the struggle is chiefly of an administrative nature. Although in this struggle both the courts and prosecution organs have their place, opposition to nationalism must become everybody's concern. Speaking about the thesis "Kosovo -- a Republic" not yet being exposed enough, Djukic said that all enemy's slogans should be unmasked. There are, however, he went on, villages and parts of towns that are ethnically entirely pure. There the basic LC organizations, too, have remained "pure" and thus we ask ourselves which communist organizations should be reduced, if necessary, to three safe and good members and we should not let an organization that does nothing about displacement continue.

We are not worried what forces we have for the struggle against nationalism. We have them, but what is essential is how they are organized. Therefore, it is necessary to develop political sentiment, to create a climate in which those guilty can be branded in the struggle against nationalism. Leadership should lead by setting an example. Those who hesitate should be immediately dismissed, Ilija Djukic said.

SPLIT LC DISCUSSES 'HOSTILE DISTURBANCES'

LD021904 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1436 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Split, 2 Feb (TANJUG) -- The LC will never control excesses if it does not control the processes that create the climate for such excesses, Marijan Kalanj, member of the Croat LC Central Committee Presidium, said when taking part today in the work of the Croat Split Municipal LC Committee session that discussed the attitudes and conclusions of the municipal committee presidium in connection with the hostile disturbance in Split during the night of 24 to 25 December last year.

In examining and discussing the hostile disturbances in Split in a broader framework, Marijan Kalanj noted that the LC does not oppose the antisocialist phenomena in society strongly enough because it opposes them mainly by discussing them at forum sessions and not by actions. Kalanj said our enemy is not only songs, slogans, and such, but idleness, inefficiency, and lack of responsibility in carrying out the set tasks. The key to many of our problems lies in implementing the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, yet in many of our collectives this program has not even been put on the agenda.

Speaking specifically about the case in Split, he pointed out that the number of young people in the LC in the municipality is falling, that there are not enough of them in LC organizations in schools and facilities, that this is a subject with which the Split LC organization should seriously concern itself, and that this will be discussed shortly afterwards at a special session of the municipal committee.

In discussing the attitudes and conclusions of the municipal committee presidium in connection with the hostile disturbance during the night from 24 to 25 December, members of the committee adopted them with minor changes.

In a broad debate in this context it was stressed that the Communists in Split must work for a change in conduct and work because the existing socioeconomic situation is not satisfactory. As Boris Malada, the committee's secretary, pointed out, the results of the business activity of the Split economy are, as regards successes, about 15 percent below the republican level; investments have fallen; the Split economy is, true enough, oriented toward exports, but it is also dependent on imports; and unemployment is the greatest burden because about 10,000 mainly young people are on the lists of self-managing interest communities for employment. Along with all this there is unjustified self-satisfaction in Split in the style of "What is mere London compared to the town of Split" [the first two lines of an old song titled "We Are the Best"]

We should firmly put an end to such conduct and apply ourselves to work. The attitudes note that the case of Split is not singled out from a series of similar phenomena throughout Yugoslavia, that the event has fascist and clericonationalistic features including elements of provocation against the Yugoslav People's Army, and that interpretations of it being mere coincidence are not acceptable because many details point to elements of subtle and organized agitation activity. The Croat Split LC Committee Presidium cited cases where this has been overemphasized by some people, but it also noted that the leaderships of sociopolitical organizations were informed on time and fully about this excess -- this being in fact the reason for the delay in informing the public. Omissions and errors in the social self-protection service have also been registered. Regarding the procedure to relieve Ante Grubisic, head of the municipal secretariat for internal affairs, and Mate Andrijasevic, head of the Split Center of the state security service, of their duties, it was noted that this is a consequence of the demand to make responsibility at all levels extremely strict, although this refers to cadres who have, in their work so far, proved their full loyalty to society and the LC.

Some speakers in the debate demanded, however, that the question of responsibility also be extended to some other organs and their exponents who have failed in this case. Some speakers in the debate criticized the slowness with which the municipal committee is putting this on the agenda. The conclusions of the Split LC Committee Presidium also noted that the activity of the extremist section of the clergy has recently assumed increasingly more organized forms and that its political activity with regard to the young is intensifying. Though these influences should not be overrated, it cannot be denied that it is from that side that the tendencies to manage events and public manifestations are intensifying, and this indicates the existence of an organization with inherent new elements of military orientation which, in certain conditions, could set itself considerably greater aims.

The Croat Split LC Committee passed the program of direct measures and tasks with the aim of making the obligations and responsibilities of the LC and of other sociopolitical organizations and factors in the sociopolitical system more incisive, so that an end is resolutely put to the increasingly aggressive actions. The tasks in this sphere must be a component of more intensified activities due to the existing difficulties in resolving economic, development, social, and other unresolved issues in Split and in society in general.

POLITICAL WORK MEETING HELD AT BELGRADE YPA CLUB

LD021634 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1415 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Feb (TANJUG) -- A scientific meeting on promoting the system and practice of political work in our Armed Forces ended at the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] Club in Belgrade.

The meeting was organized by the YPA Higher Military-Political School with direct assistance by the Political Administration of the Federal Secretarist of National Defense. When pointing out in his introductory report that the process of promoting political work was unfolding parallel with political activities, Lieutenant Colonel General Svetozar Oro, head of the Political Administration of the Federal Secretariat of National Defense, stressed: "We have worked to update both the system and the practice of political work so that the latter may meet future requirements. To this end we organized scores of Army discussions. They provided what we expected from them, and even more. Political life has become more dynamic, our initiative has strengthened, and prospects have opened before us. As a result of these discussions and current practice during this time, two important messages followed. The first showed that the direction of our political activity is correct and that we must persist along this line, which we are doing by holding this meeting, while the second confirmed on this occasion once again that our political work based on the LCY program and policy, on constitutional principles, and on the national defense concept, through which Tito's creative vision of the development of our society and its defense is demonstrated and given a purpose, is producing the desired effects. These results have been demonstrated and confirmed best by the all-party discussion at the 13th LCY Central Plenum.

"The discussion has also shown, however, that we have not yet utilized all the possibilities in this exceptionally important area and that we should do so as soon as possible in order to fulfill even more successfully the leading role of the LCY in our Armed Forces in our society".

Concluding the work of the meeting Lieutenant Colonel General Metodija Stefanovski, assistant federal secretary of national defence, stressed, among other things: "Bearing in mind the substance of the contributions and discussion speeches, I am convinced that the meeting has attained the posed objective and that it will contribute to the enrichment of the substance and methods of political activity. The knowledge acquired during this meeting must be incorporated as soon as possible into the practical activity in our Armed Forces. We must work in a more operative, efficient, and aggressive way because this is required of us by the present moment of our overall development. This is why science must become more fully integrated in political work."

Participating in the work of the scientific meeting were Lieutenant Colonel Major Georgije Jovicic, president of the YPA LCY committee; Colonel General Milan Daljevic, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat of National Defense; representatives of the YPA units, commands, and institutions of territorial defence, military schools, and academies, as well as by prominent scientific and sociopolitical workers in socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces and social sciences faculties. The statements and debate contributions during the discussion at this important meeting in our armed forces will be gradually published during the period ahead by the magazines NARODNA ARMIJA and FRONT.